The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XIV--Whole No. 745. *OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.* New Series--Vol. 1, No. 10.

John Brotherline, John H. Keatley, } Editors.

HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., DECEMBER 20, 1861.

RAILROAD CARS.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 6.50 A M, c'ing with Mail T. E. & Ex. T. W.
" 1.55 P. M., connecting with Mail Tr. West.
" 8.25 P. M., connecting with Fast L. West.

RETURNING.

LEAVES ALTOONA—
At 8.40 A M, on depart. M. T. E. & Ex. T. W.
" 2.45 P. M., on departure of Mail Tr. West.
" 9.10 P. M., on departure of Fast L. West.

ALTOONA DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. Stewart Banks, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ———— Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Mountain Lodge, No. 281, A. Y. M, meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

Mountain R. A. Chapter, No. 189, A. Y. M, meets on the first Thursday and third Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the same room as above.

Mountain Council No. 9, A. Y. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Commandery, No. 10, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in same room as above.

Altoona Lodge, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

Veranda Lodge, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

Winnebago Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

Altoona Division, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Jacob M Cherry, John McClelland, Justices of the Peace.
John Allison, Burgess.
A A Smyth, Daniel Laughman, John McDowell, R Greenwood, C R Hostetter, N J Mervine, Town Council.
S M Woodkok, Clerk to Council.
Daniel Laughman, Borough Treasurer.
George B Cramer, John Shoemaker, J B Hileman, William Boyden, James Lowther, E A Beck, School Directors.
J B Hileman, Treasurer of School Board.
Joseph K Ely, High Constable.
Joseph K Ely, Collector of Taxes.
J Lowther, C J Mann, A McCormick, Auditors
John McClelland, Assessor.
Jacob Hesser, J L Reifsnyder, Assistant Assessors.
William Maloney, East Ward; John L Piper, West Ward; Christian Whistler, North Ward; Judges of Elections.
D M Greene, John Hooper, East Ward; J K Bellman, Robert Piccairns, West Ward; Robert McCormick, John Condo, North Ward, Inspectors.

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PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON

200 & 500 yds. White, Black & Colored.

...d being made particularly for ..., is *very Strong, Smooth and* ...gth is not impaired by wash ... of the needle. For ma... Glace.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1861.

WAR SKETCHES.

A SCOUT'S ADVENTURE.

BY A NORTHERN RANGER.

We had reached the entrance of a narrow pass which led through some rugged hills. Our party was small, but its members were determined men, none of whom were novices in scenes of danger. We marched in silence that was broken only by the murmered whispers of the men, the cries and fluttering of birds, or the quick plunge of some small animal through the thick foliage, which, from the very edge of the part we were pursuing, spread amid lofty trees thinly scattered on the hill.

Day was near its close. We were distant some miles from the camp. The enemy might be in possession of the defile in overwhelming numbers. It was determined that we should keep in compact order until we had got well beyond the entrance of the pass, when, as it becomes more obstructed or tortutous, we should, taking advantage of every bush, rock or inequality, advance singly, ready for the foe and reckless of his numbers.

The foliage became thicker as we advanced, and evening fell. On our right was a dense thicket, which we reached after having lost sight of the entrance to the defile in our rear. This thicket reached from the foot of the gorge to its summit. Each step became firmer, but more cautious. There was no whispering now, and every breath was guarded. We were far in the glen—on one side gray rocks, lofty trees, flowering plants and creepers in wild confusion spreading over the abrupt sides of dark fantastic hills, broken at intervals by huge chasms that gleamed wildly in the rays of the declining sun; on the other side the impenetrable thicket was buried in gloom.

Still steadily and stealthily advancing, each man with his rifle grasped in his hand, glancing quickly to the right and left, with unwearied energy crept along the glen. A whistle, quick and clear, sent its wild sound thrilling through every heart and ear. There was a sudden halt in our little troop. All was breathless suspense. That was no bird's cry. No throat but a human one ever gave out note so threatening. "What was it?" passed in a still, rapid whisper among us.—"Guerrillas!" "Hush!" We listened long and breathlessly, and warily peered on every side. Not a man of us visible but to his fellows. Crouched, with our very hearts beating, on the earth, covered by the friendly bush, we lay for many minutes in the hope of hearing the whistle repeated. All was as still as though the spot had never known its wild solitude broken by the feet of man or disturbed by his passions, his schemes or his ambition.

Still we listened, but in vain. No further sound was heard. Why was there no other signal? Was it some solitary wanderer, who sent that shrill cry forth thro' the stillness (in mere wantonness) and with no other motive than that of breaking its monotony. Not so. There was a significance in that sound that breathed war and defiance as plainly as if it had come from the blast of a trumpet. "Up and moving, men! came in low tones, from the lips of the sergeant in command. "Let 'em try it again."

Our march was resumed as before; but we step more stealthily, listened with painful attention and glared on every side with the intensity of blood-hounds. The defile took an acute turn to the right, and on the left was a naked space, extending for some yards, devoid of all verdure, but the gray moss clinging round the gray rocks.

We began hastily, to cross this uncovered space, when there was a report of many pieces, whilst red flashes from rocks and bushes in the front gleamed savagely and suddenly upon us. For a moment we were staggered. Then with a shout we rushed forward to unearth the ambushed foe. Again the fire was repeated, with the muzzles of their rifles within a few feet of our faces. I gazed round for an instant, after discharging my piece at one fellow, and with bayonet transfixing another to ... soft sandy rock, against which he fell, ... perceived none of my party by my side. But the thick smoke and rapidly falling darkness that now ruled, in conjunction with yells, shots and groans the surrounding glen, made all invisible beyond the length of the arm.

At that instant I felt a sudden pang; a dizziness, a blackness, like death came over me; I clutched wildly at the sulphureous air, reeled and fell.

When I recovered my senses, I discovered that I was lying on my side, bleeding slightly from a flesh wound in the thigh. I had bled profusely, before recovering, for I was saturated in half-congealed gore. Raising myself on my elbow, I looked round for my comrades. The moon was shining with all the softness of her beauty on the spot. I counted five bodies lying within a compass of almost as many yards. I endeavored to discover their uniforms, but could not at that distance. I rose slowly, and, with much diffieulty, reached the nearest. He was dead, with a blue hole in the centre of his forehead, through which the bullet had passed, and the blood still slowly oozed. I crawled to the next one; he, too, was past earthly aid. So on to the third, fourth and fifth. The bullet had done its work on all. These had been a few days before, my comrades, eager to deal destruction upon foes, and careless of the fate that met them. I was the sixth and last of the party.

But where was the enemy, or what had been the enemy? I heard no sound, and the moonlight falling directly upon the dead men, and gray, wierd-like rocks, produced an effect that was sickening and horrible. I remembered the man I had slain. I searched for his body, but it was gone. I searched for others of the enemy, but all had disappeared.

There was no dead left on that battle-ground but the five fallen scouts. Yet, that others had perished there, was obvious from the blood lying in the pools among the rocks, behind which the ambushed foe had lurked and poured upon us his deadly fire.

My wound began to bleed afresh, which brought a faintness upon me and I sank to the earth. A burning thirst was consuming me, and I groaned in agony.

After a little while I made another effort to rise, but failed; and then falling back, as calmly as possible, I yielded to my fate. I thought of past days, when, in early youth, no cry of blood had yet awakened that inherent ferocity that lurks unseen in the heart of man, until the fearful scent rouses as it does the blood-hounds, and it springs forth with a swiftness that appals and a strength that desolates.

A CAPTURE.

My review was broken by the sound of voices. Then came that of approaching foot-steps. As it drew nearer a new life seemed to quiver through my veins, like a fresh gush of a virgin spring. The most savage foe, to whom the torture of a captive were viewed with an unapproachable delight, advancing upon me with the menaces of a demoniac, would at that time been welcome as an angel of light in comparison to the loneliness—the woe of that dismal glen, and its bloody and unburied dead.

In a few moments a dozen armed men were on the spot, leaning upon their rifles and gazing round upon the dead. Some stooped and examined the bodies with careless scrutiny; others merely stirred them with the foot, or turned them over with the muzzles of their guns, with the brutal indifference bloodshed engenders in the heart.

"They're dead. Let them rot!" said one who appeared to be the leader of the party.

"Not all dead," I replied.

Had a voice actually issued from the tomb, as mine undoubtedly seemed to do, its effect would not have been much more startling. Each man, for an instant, seemed changed into a statue. Then the whole group made a simultaneous movement toward me.

"That's the fellow that bayonetted Ike," exclaimed one of them, cocking his revolver and thrusting the muzzle between my teeth.

In another instant I should have been in eternity, but for the sudden jerking back of my would-be destroyer's arm by one of his comrades, who calmly remarked: "If he's got through the rough work he had awhile ago we'll not kill the poor devil now."

With a muttered curse the ruffian replaced his weapon in his belt and withdrew.

"Where are you hurt?" inquired he whose interference had just saved me, "can't yer get up?" I told him I had been shot in the hip, and was dying for thirst. Here he called a member of the party to him and taking from his hand a canteen, poured some of the contents—brandy and water—down my throat. My wound had entirely stopped bleeding, but my whole side was stiff and painful. With much difficulty I rose to my feet by the aid of two of my captors, for such they were, managed to move along with the rest of the band, through what appeared a cleft in the mountain, pursuing a new path to that I had hitherto traversed in the company of those who had fallen, and whom I was now leaving behind me forever.

For some time we followed this road, running at the base of two declivities almost perpendicular, whose dizzy summits I could not scan, and whose rugged sides of grey, at intervals were shining coldly beneath some stray gleam of moonlight, that, even in that cavernous pass, found its way and smiled amid the gloom, like the good glance of a visiting angel.

Suddenly we emerged from this gloomy defile, and found ourselves in what appeared almost a level country, Here—where some tents were pitched—we halted, and I was a prisoner in a guerrilla camp.

A week elapsed, and I had recovered from my wound. The chief of the party who had captured me offered me my liberty on condition that I gave my parole not to bear arms against the rebels again during twelve months. This I had sworn never to do in the event of my becoming a prisoner to the Confederate army. I was equally resolved now to adhere to my oath.

From that moment I was closely guarded, with the vigilance known but to an angry foe. No sleepy sentinel ever lounged with heavy limb and weary eye, in mock watchfulness, near the rugged couch on which I lay. But sleeping or waking, some hawkeyed watcher kept guard by my side, marking all my outgoings and incomings.

In that camp was another prisoner beside myself, a miserable creature, apparently, only waiting the certain death that the caprice af a merciless band would, in some unexpected moment hurl upon his head, and whom nothing but the same caprice permitted still to move upon the earth a living thing. This wretch had been captured some days after I had, in the act of robbing the dead after a skirmish. His crime, in the eye of a soldier, is a deadly sin. He is the pariah of his class, a vulture too foul for an honest shot, from whose blood the bright steel would receive a deeper disgrace than its stain.—A thing too worthless to hang; one whose loathsome life should be crushed out suddenly, with stone or club, as a reptile should, and then the contaminated weapon flung from the hand forever.

He cringed to his captors, and they drove him from them with curses and kicks, and when he fawned they spat upon him.

AN ESCAPE.

One night, after unwearied watchfulness and ceaseless planning, I broke from the bondage that held me. The night was cloudly and threatened rain. I had heard enough from my captors to know that a detachment of Northern troops was encamped to the eastward, within five miles of us. This detachment I resolved to reach or die. From what I had learned among the guerrillas, I felt assured I could with little difficulty find the encampment. After crouching my way along and thro' the outskirts of a thicket (that grew by the side of the road, old gray grass grown, running nearly east and west) for at least two miles, I merged from it into the road, sweating and bleeding: hatless, my clothes torn into fragments, panting and wearied.

I had taken my bearings from the few stars that glimmered through the clouds, in the unobscured spot of the heavens, and was about to start along the road in an easterly direction when a man leaped from the thicket—and the thief of the battle field, the plunderer of the dead, stood by my side. "On, on!" he exclaimed in hoarse and excited tones, pointing the road in the direction I was about to take, "they're following." He shook with fear, and I pitied him. Disgust at his presence too, was lessened by a sense of the common danger. Before I could speak he dashed past me along the road. I followed, and thus we fled for more than twenty minutes, he a little ahead of me during the whole time. We reached a narrow, unfinished bridge, stretching from high banks across the stream. We began to cross the bridge, but our progress was much impeded and even endangered, as our only stepping points were from beam to beam and plank to plank, most of them loose and rotten and at uneven distances. The bridge was supported by huge piles set in the river, whose sullen waves we were able to distinguish rushing far beneath us. Yet the river seemed shallow there, for white breakers were curling round the rocks also. Onward we went. I was now in advance some dozen yards. All before us, beyond twenty feet, was lost in gloom; behind, the same darkness impenetrable at the same distance. Yet on we pressed from one rotton shaking timber to another.

Suddenly loud shouts in the rear proclaimed the pursuing foe These were followed by the sharp ring of rifles, and a fearful shriek from my companion. I stopped and turned. He called on me for the love of Heaven to help him." I returned some distance and found him clinging, about a couple of feet above the cross-pieces, to a narrow iron bar that ran from one of the piles to another. He was struggling wildly. "How is it?" I asked, as I stopped to aid him. But I discovered my assistance to be valueless, unless I could place my foot on the bar, and leaning with my breast upon one of the timbers to reach over both hands and grasp him by the collar. As I was making this essay, the moon broke fully upon us, and I met an upturned palid face. His teeth were set—his bloodless lips drawn from them with a ragidity that left them completely bare. His eyes were starting from their sockets, and his form trembled so as to shake the last hold to which he clung.

"One of their bullets," he hissed between his teeth, "has smashed my ancle. I am going." His hold relaxed, another terrible shriek rang through the night air, and he crushing among the jutting rocks below; his blood mingled with the pure element that eddied round them.

I again pursued my way along the bridge alone, Many a bullet whistled past me from my inveterate but bewildered foes, and many a narrow escape I made of being hurled into the dark river, or of impalement upon its half concealed rocks.—But one such death sufficed for that night. At length I reached the other side, thankful but exhausted. Still with abated speed, I pursued my way, until the challenge of the sentinel stopped further progress. I had reached one of the pickets of the detachment for which I was bound—our gallant Northerners. I am safe, and a free man again.

MORRISANIA, Sept., 1861.

VARIETY.

A Short Clergyman.

A few miles below Poughkeepsie, N. Y. there now lives, and has lived for several years past, a worthy clergyman—a man, however, very short in stature. Upon a certain Sunday, about eight years ago, this clergyman was invited by a pastor of a church in that village to fill his pulpit for the day. The invitation was accepted, and Sunday morning saw Mr. ——— in the pulpit. Now it happened that the pulpit was a very high one and accordingly nearly hid the poor little clergyman from view. However the congregation, out of respect, managed to keep their countenances, and with over-pious faces seemed religiously anxious for the text. They were not obliged to wait long, for a nose and two little eyes suddenly appeared above the top of the pulpit and a squeaking, tremulous voice, proclaimed in nasal tone the text—

"Be of good cheer; it is I—be not afraid.

A general roar of laughter followed this announcement; the clergyman became confused and turned all sorts of colors.—Many in general uproar, left the church; and it was a long time before the minister was enabled to proceed with the sermon, so abruptly broken off.

Afternoon came, and the little clergyman, standing on a footstool, had a fair view of his audience, The text was announced in due form—

"A little while ye shall see me, and again a little while and ye shall not see me."

In the course of his sermon he repeated his text with great earnestness, and stepping back, lost his elevated footing and disappeared from his hearers. The effect may be more readily imagined than described.

Accepting A Tract.

A colporter some time ago, when engaged in distributing tracts among the poor benighted ones about town, met with an amusing incident; coming to an isolated building, of humble pretensions on the common, he opened the door without knocking, saying—

'Will you accept a tract of the Holy Land?' meaning the four pages of letter press he had in his hand. The man of the house instantly replied

"Yis, be jabers, a whole section if you give a good title. But I'd like to know if there be much pararie or ague there to bother a poor divel."

An Astonished Agent.

As a polite omnibus agent was going through the ladies' car, checking baggage, he asked a pretty young lady, if she had any baggage she wished taken to the hotel.

"No, sir," was the reply.

The agent then asked her if she desired a 'bus?

She instantly gave him a very sweet smile, and replied:

"No, sir, I am not in a bussing humor this evening."

The agent dropped his memorandum book, hastily retired to the baggage car, and said he felt unwell.

Precaution.

As a clergyman was burying a corpse, an Irish woman came and pulled him by the sleeve in the middle of the service.

"Sir, sir, I wish to spake wid ye."

"Prithee, wait, woman, till I have done."

"No, sir, I must spake to you immediately."

"Well, then, what is the matter?"

"Why, sir, you are burying a man who died of the small pox next to my poor husband, who never had it."

Effects of a Comet in 1712.

In the year 1712, Mr. Whiston, having calculated the return of a comet, which was to make its appearance on Wednsday the 14th of October, at five minutes after five in the morning gave notice to the public accordingly, with this terrifying addition, that a total dissolution of the world by fire was to take place on the Friday following. The reputation which Whiston had long maintained, both as a divine and a philosopher, left little or no doubt with the populace of the truth of his prediction. Several ludicrous events now took place. A number of persons in and about London seized all the barges and boats they could lay their hands on in the Thames, very rationally concluding that when the conflagration took place there would be the most safety on the water. A gentleman who had neglected family prayer for more than five years, informed his wife that he determined to resume the laudable practice the same evening, but his wife, having engaged a ball at her house, pursuaded her husband to put it off till they saw whether the comet appeared or not. The South Sea stock immediately fell to five per cent, and the India to eleven; and the captain of a Dutch ship threw all his powder into the river, that the ship might not be endangered. The next morning however, the comet appeared according to prediction, and before noon the belief was universal that the day of judgment was at hand.—About this time one hundred and twenty clergymen were ferried over to Lambath, it was said, to petition that a short prayer might be planned and ordered, there being none in the Church service on that occasion. Three maids of honor burnt their collection of novels and plays, and sent to the book-seller's to buy each of them a bible and "Taylor's Holy Living and Dying." The run upon the bank was so prodigious, that all hands were employed from morning till night in discounting notes and handing out specie. On Thursday considerably more than seven thousand kept mistresses were legally married in the face of several congregations, and to crown all, Sir Henry Healthcote, at that time head director of the Bank, issued orders to all the fire offices in London, requiring them to keep a good lookout, and have a particular eye upon the Bank of England.

Colonel Wilson's Report.

Colonel Wilson, or as he is more familiary known, "Billy" Wilson, has made an official report of his conflict on Santa Rosa Island, and it must be said that it is a curious production. Wilson, it should be remembered, has not enjoyed the advantages of a West Point education; he has had few opportunities of learning either the graces or the rules of literary composition; he is as rough in his style as in his manners; his knack at fighting is better than his knack at writing, and quite possible it is so because he has had greater experience in the former line than in the latter. He fought none the worse for the want of grammar and rhetoric when the rebels drove him out of bed at an unreasonable early hour, while straightforward account of the fray is quite as clear and instructive and far more amusing than more methodical documents. He tells Gen. Arthur that "his new clothes were all destroyed," that the enemy's war cry was "Death to Wilson," and that "five thousand dollars reward was offered for his own head; but he congratulates himself on two facts—namely, "that his commission is safe" and that his men have smelt gunpowder, and now they are all right."

"Then he makes this little statement:

"They are exhibiting my hair and head in Pensacola; the reward is already claimed; also an old flag which I nailed to a flagstaff on the Fourth of July, which has been there ever since; nothing left, however but the stars. The ladies have cut it up in pieces, and have it pinned on their bosoms as a trophy. Every one in Pensacola has my sword and uniform. I must have had a large quantity of hair, plenty of swords and uniforms. They say if I was taken alive I was to be put in a cage and exhibited." The report concludes with these jerky and suggestive sentences, which sound very oddly in an official paper, but nevertheless tell the whole story:

"We lay upon our arms every night. I have slept but very little this week. I don't feel well. I have got the diarrhœa. We will want 800 uniforms. Your obedient servant.

WILLIAM WILSON,
Colonel Commanding."

"TAKING THE OATH."—Down in Wirt county, Va., where the rebels have recently been perpetrating outrages, and where Dowland was lately murdered, taking the oath is a standing joke. One who has shot or robbed a Union man takes it on a pack of cards or a brickbat. They think it a good thing, and it is. In some counties the rascals take the oath as regularly as their bitters. They will walk up in a body every day for a week, and take it as if they liked it. They regard it as a license to do as they please.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1861.

In Congress.

Senator Wilson introduced a bill in relation to slaves confined in the jails of Washington. In the House Mr. Vallandingham introduced a preamble and resolutions declaring that the House pledge "its full support" to the President in upholding the honor and dignity of the Government against foreign power.

The Golden Egg.

There is an ancient fable the substance of which is: that a certain woman had a hen that laid a golden egg every day.—The woman believing that there was a mass of gold within, killed the hen; but to her surprise found that she was like all other hens. In endeavoring to obtain the greater advantages the woman lost the lesser.

The Union every day produced an incalculable number of benefits. The southern rebel leaders believed that from a separation sudden and certain, wealth and happiness would flow. They have to their own chagrin found that their confederacy is no better than the one they have attempted to divide.

England and the War.

In another column we publish startling news from Europe. The course of events seem to point to a rupture with England, and it may be a war upon all sides A certain portion of the press seems to exult in such a prospect, but we cannot find it in our hearts to exult for a moment however necessary we may have supposed the capture of Mason and Slidell, and however great the advantages that the Confederates will be deprived of by their capture, yet we would be exceedingly sorry that it should prove to be the pretext for a war. We ought to depricate war, but if it does come we should meet it with manly courage and unflinching patriotism. The capture of the rebel envoys was right and necessary, and they ought in no instance to be given up. Whatever is done by our government to avert a war ought to be done under a sense of our national dignity and the justice which demands the punishment of those who inaugurated rebellion and who aid and abet it. If war comes it will be a period of darkness and danger, but the clouds may pass away, and the bright sunlight once more shine on a country peaceful, happy and free.

[For the Whig.]

Our Philadelphia Letter.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1861.

Messrs Editors:

As promised I will try to give you some of the jottings of the city of Quakerdom.

To the person who visits the city once and a while it has many attractions, but to be cooped up within brick walls, and cobble-stone streets for any length of time, it becomes monotonous—yet the last ten days have had more than the usual variations. With the advent of the winter month came the meeting of Congress, the President's message a document highly approved by the masses, for its brevity and plain sentences. The reports of the Secretaries of War, Navy and Treasury give general satisfaction and contrast very singularly with those of a year ago when the Government was in the hands of an imbecile President and traitorous Cabinet officers. The old dog at Wheatland should wince on perusing their papers to see what a condition he brought the country to by his cowardice, but thank God! we are not to be troubled in future with a legitimate remembrance of his name, as with him the blood (or breed) runs out.

Col. Rush's cavalry regiment and the skeletons of some three or four infantry regiments had a gala day on Friday. The Governor and staff were on hands to present the State flags voted by the Legislature to each regiment. The day was fine and the outside attendance was good, not being near enough to the stand where the speech-making was going on I contented myself by perusing one of the Governor's old ones, taking for granted that it was a stereotype edition, I indulged in the usual amount of hurrahs on my own *hook*. The patriotic jack "tars" of the steam sloop of war Hartford had spirited demonstration on Saturday presenting to the city a silken flag made by their own hands on their way home from the East India station where they heard of the out break of the rebellion; and while some of the officers who had been petted by the nation plotted treason against the Government, the loyal hearts of the men throbbed with anxiety for their country's danger, they expended one thousand dollars in Canton, in the purchase of the silk alone. Four of the officers of the Hartford have been sent to Fort Warren since the arrival of the ship in port, which contrasted strangely with the scene on Saturday. The war for the Union is being prosecuted mainly by the honest and loyal toiling masses of the country. Aristocratic nabobs and proud officials have been the active spirits in the work of treason and rebellion. The soldier refreshment saloons, an institution of the loyal working class done the handsome by entertaining "Jack" with a fine collation after the presentation.

The market for iron and coal, two things Blair is interested in, has stiffened very much by the demand likely to arise from the wants of the Navy for iron and iron clad steamers.

The market for domestic cottons has advanced very much since the rebels appear to be determined in burning their crops. Muslin, that but a short time ago, could be bought for 8 to 9 cents are now worth 14 to 16 cents, and everything else in proportion, in which cotton is used.

We are in the enjoyment of delightful weather, as balmy as May, making a strange contrast with the winter harness of Eve's daughters, who would much prefer it a little cooler, as furs and cloaks, a bright sun gives them the appearance of spring *fever* patients. Good bye.

BROADBRIM.

[For the Whig.]

Our New York Letter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7, 1861.

Messrs Editors:

Do you ever have any correspondence from Gotham, as this island city is called? Providing you answer in the negative, I will try and furnish your *many* readers with some observations of a Mountaneer, living among Yankees

New York is a world within itself, you here see the phiz of all nations from the almond eyed John Chinaman to the Esquemaux of the neighborhood of the north pole, and in place of it being called New York should be called Babel for such a jabbering as is kept up in some of its densely populated parts, would require the knowledge of Burritt the learned blacksmith and linguist to understand, but with all it is a great place, and as Jenny Lind remarked on her arrival here after being properly esconsced in her hotel, "what a country and what a peoples you yankey-doodle-dumbs be." We do in a week what other cities do in a year, and the man who is absent from this city for five years would not know it on his return. Last spring for a while on the breaking out of the war, things looked blue, but American like, we suit ourselves to circumstances, and to-day are doing more shipping than ever was done from the port before, and would be able to continue to grow should the whole territory of secession become a howling wilderness. The last week has been an eventful one. The election for Mayor came off on Tuesday and Ferdinand the First is a "dead brat" as the bloody sixth term it. I have no idea that Wood can ever be galvanized into political activity again, his secession proclivities as advocated by him last winter, "laid him out in the cold." New York has too many of her people in arms in defence of our country's right to elect a man as chief magistrate of her metropolis that sympathises with Jeff Davis and his clan. One would suppose we had enough of fight on land to gratify the pugnacious inclinations of our people in *licking* the Southerners, but it seems not, or else the bruisers stay at home not wishing to smell gunpowder, for a prize fight came off the other day between a pair of light weights, in which some 29 rounds were fought before the sponge was thrown up as it was in favor of the Philadelphia boy, who was one of the combatants.

The hotel de Lafayette, kept by one Uncle Sam, and under the superintendency of Col. Burke still flourishes by additions from Secessia.

By an arrival from Port Royal we have news of the doings of the b'hoys on the Sacred Soil of South Carolina. Yankee like they have gone on exploring expeditions to see where the chivalry *hole* is, but they make tracks on their approach burning up their god (cotton) as they go, and leaving the nigger to the mercies of the Lincolnites. Our bulls and bears as the stock jobbers are called, are waiting patiently the news from Europe now due at this port to see how Johnny Bull takes the capture of the arch traitors, Mason and Slidell, until it is received, they are what lawyers term in *statue quo*.

Still they come, the "greasy mechanics and mudsills" of the way down east, on their way as their songs have it to Washington "to fight for Abraham's daughter." Regiment after regiment, passes almost daily from the lands of sterling habits, pumpkin pies and school houses.

What next: Barnum, the great showman or as he is generally called the great humbug, having exhausted the monstrosities of humanity in the shape of "baby shows," "fat boys," and "what is its," now proposes to get up a canine display or dog show, of all the big dogs, little dogs, and dogs in general. It is said that he intends awarding premiums for the biggest, the ugliest and the smallest. What a high old time the dog fanciers will have, and what a whining and yelping the display will produce.—Let your owners of dogs that annoy every countryman when he comes to town, get ready with the genealogy of his whelp.

For the present, adieu, COSMA.

☞ Below we give the remainder of Mrs. Raymond's Letter:

On Board the Brig Grace Worthington--Three Days Sail from New York.

Friday morning, Oct. 18.—I awakened this morning with a severe headache faint and exhausted, from pain and sickness all night. I fear I'll be charged with being that most unlovely of all characters a "complainer," if I do not learn to endure the rolling of old Ocean. This afternoon we were called on deck to see a fine Dolphin; a line with bait attached was thrown out, and we waited eagerly for a bite. It was a beautiful fish moving gracefully in its native element, but suddenly our attention was attracted in another direction, a shark was within three yards of the vessel. I crept cautiously to the edge of the after deck, and viewed the dark, green, monster as he was borne upon the waves. The Capt. called for his harpoon, but as fifteen minutes elapsed before said article could be procured from the hold, both dolphin and Mr. Shark withdrew from our vicinity to grace some other circle of the vast deep. I was perfectly satisfied with a ten minutes view at a distance, and felt gratified at being spared a nearer acquaintance. This afternoon we are off St. Augustine Fa.

Saturday, Oct. 19.—It has been squally all day. The ship has been turned out of her course, due East, by head winds, and we have not made a mile in the right direction. I am told it is generally the case in this latitude, and suppose we must be content to play with wind and wave, tho I long for a sight again of mother earth. Mr. R. is well again, and with such an appetite as does justice to our stewards cooking. The table of the St. Nicholas, New York, does not present its boarders more *palatable* food than does the humblar board of the "Grace Worthington."

Monday, Oct. 21.—Yesterday (Sabbath) was spent quietly by all on board, several chapters of Holy writ were read aloud.—They seemed almost as beautiful and instructive, as tho' read from the sacred desk of our own Church, at the foot of the Alleghenies. The hour brought vividly to mind, the gathered congregation of worshipers in the accustomed spot, and I need scarcely say, in imagination, I was seated with you, listening to the words of instruction from your beloved Pastor. During the afternoon we had a heavy rain, which lasted several hours, accompanied by a wind which lashed the Ocean into a fury frightful to behold.

Friday, Oct. 25.—Have not taken my pencil in hand since last Monday. The weather has been too warm to admit of any other occupation than that of endeavoring to make myself comfortable. Our progress has been retarded by heavy "head winds," during the past five days we have not made fifty miles, which was discouraging. To-day we have a fine fair wind, and this evening at four o'clock *are in sight of land*. The Island of Abaco with light house, are within range of sight, and I assure you it is with feelings of joy we signal our kerchiefs. I can scarcely realize we have been shut up with the dreary wastes of waters almost two weeks, for I have been so stupid physically, that I have spent most of my time sleeping on a sofa, or in an arm chair on deck. This seasickness with me has been a farce of some consequence. Like the toothache and other kindred freaks of the body, it has its origin in—*the faculty will please answer what?* Our natural home as an animal is on land, and an hour ago, when "Land a hoy" was heard from the mast. I experienced an electric thrill in my weakened veins, which soon chased for the time all thought of my suffering. The Captain says we will go over the Bahama banks to-night about twelve o'clock, and as it will be moonlight, I shall avail myself of seeing all I can.

Saturday, Oct. 26.—We have been all day passing over the "Great Bahama banks," which are over sixty miles in width. In some places the depth of the water is but from fifteen to eighteen feet, which makes it rather a dangerous locality lest we run aground. The water in this channel is so clear, that the myriads of coral, and beautiful shells reflecting like marble, the rays of the sun, can plainly be seen resting below. Great beds of sponge are seen growing, surrounded by glittering particles of sand. Fishes of every hue and size add to the variety of the scene, and I need scarcely say, this has been the most interesting day I've spent on the Ocean.

Sabbath, Oct. 27.—My thoughts have been with you to-day and though the morning was spent reading the Bible it was with an effort I concentrated my mind. At this hour (two P. M.) the cabin is empty, each in turn sought his stateroom, to rest and keep cool, while I take my pen in hand to write. I forgot to mention, last Friday, that the light house on Abaco Island is at its base eighty ft. above high water mark. The tower is also eighty ft. in height. The light revolves once per minute, and may be seen in every direction, excepting where the mountains of the Island intervene; and being one hundred and sixty feet above the level of the sea, it is visible, in clear weather, at a distance of fifteen miles. At the southeast point of Abaco is the natural curiosity known as "Hole in the wall." An arch is formed through the land about ten feet wide, and five fet high, the base is nearly one foot above the water, which breaks through the aperture. At first sight it appears like a sand bluff, but at three or four miles distance the archway may plainly go discerned. On the South point of the main land, is a corresponding projection. These appear to have been caused by some convulsion of nature of which indeed the entire coast bears evident mark. During the day it is extremely hot and oppressive in this latitude, but the nights are delightfully cool. Our evenings are generally spent on deck. The Captain has a fine bass voice and accompanies me in many a song, which as —— used to say "I sing for *amuthment*, and in return I listen to wonderful tales of sea voyages to remote parts of the world, with hair breadth escapes, &c.

Monday, Oct. 28.—This day has been one of the most pleasant we've spent on sea. Our vessel has rocked so little that I've been able to sew, read, or walk without much effort. As we are within twenty miles of Havana, quite a number of vessels are in sight, though none sufficiently near to speak. A dolphin was caught this afternoon by hook and line which gave me an opportunity of testing the truth of their wonderful change of colors whilst dying. They were more like those of a rainbow than anything I can think of just now.

Tuesday, Oct. 29.—Such a night and day I trust I may never again spend.—Last evening we turned into our staterooms with a light breeze, but before nine o'clock a storm raged furiously. The rain falling in torrents, the clatter of quick feet upon deck.—the cry of sailors "heave a hoy!" as they shorten sail, and brace up the yards; the heavy swell of the upper ocean running its floods furiously upon that which lies beneath our vessel riding one wave as if escaping from the wrath of the other, while the ocean spray seemed like flames of fire borne on her bosom. Our ship reeled and trembled under the shock of the waters, and groaned as though her planks and timbers were separating Sleep fled from our eyes, and fear took possession of my heart, I tried to pray, but Oh! the dashing of the angry waves choked my words, and I could but bow in submission to the will of God. The storm raged until about ten o'clock to-day. We spoke an English Brig a little while since, which had the effect of making me cry like a child. Their helplessness on the waves, bringing our own condition to a more realizing extent before me. They came very near, and we distinctly understood all that passed between the Captains.

Wednesday, Oct. 30.—To-day we have had a dead calm, endured a scorching sun, and our vessel has made no headway. It is a very discouraging day, particularly so to passengers who are on tip-toe to get foot on *land* once more.

Thursday, Oct. 31.—We are in sight of Cape Antonia, most western point of Cuba, but are not sufficiently near to discern objects on shore, we have a fine breeze and are all, (we three) in good health.

Friday, Nov. 1.—To-day we have delightful weather, I feel so energetic, have been sewing, and also reading several of the *late papers*. As this is an English Brig she has *her* style of literature, which has been a pleasant change to me.

Sunday, Nov. 3.—Yesterday our vessel tossed so constantly, that Mr. R. and self were both quite sick. We are however to-day quite well again, having land in sight, and expectation of anchoring in Belize harbor, at five o'clock this evening. I need say that I am very happy to have our long voyage of twenty days come to its finale. Five o'clock found us in the narrow channel, which is zig zag in its course. We were piloted by a stalwart mulatto, who issued his orders as though he were expecting the boat every minute to run aground. His hideous tones "come my tars, show your scars" tack ship," "haul this and that" until I was almost deafened with, as I thought, his unnecessary noise. The Captain says it is a very dangerous harbor, full of shoals and the vessel must lay out half mile from shore. Quite a number of gentlemen came aboard in little canoes rowed by negroes, most of them wealthy Englishmen who do business in the town of Belize. While enjoying the novelty of our position, we were startled by the sweet notes of a bird on deck. It proved to be one of the little songsters of this land, greeting us with cheerful voice bringing visions of green Islands, where flowers shed their perfume on the air, and the fruits of cocoa nut trees, shrubs, and plants, are poured into the lap of the ripened year. English Cays was the first Island to which we came. It was most luxuriant in growth of cocoanut trees.—They are in full bearing now, and grow to a great height before throwing out their branches.

There are orange and banana groves stretching out far as the eye can reach. I did think when they greeted my sight, that the rich green was the beauty of *all colors*.

Monday morning, Nov. 4.—All is life on board, we are dressed to go ashore.—The town of Belize is beautifully nestled in shrubbery on the Bay of Honduras.—The Governor's house is a quaint old English residence, with veranda running all around the upper story, and surrounded by cocoanut trees, which are cultivated in the gardens as ornamental shrubbery.—In honor of the arrival of a United States officer, the "star spangled banner" is floating before the Governor's mansion, and he will receive Mr. R. at three o'clock this afternoon. The sail boat is ready and we go ashore.

Tuesday morning, Nov. 5.—After being rowed about half a mile in a small skiff, we landed on shore with a joy in our hearts, I will not attempt to describe.—Crowds of straggling, lawless looking natives, thronged the streets, going to and from market, carrying their burdens on their heads. The females dress in every conceivable fashion, from the loose blouse, down to the tightest long waisted dress, always low neck and short sleeves. White or very light lawns are universally worn, with a white straw hat, such as men wear, contrasting most decidedly with their charcoal faces. They appear very bold, swinging their arms as they walk, and wearing no shawl or mantle, and being minus hoops, they present rather a beanpole shape to my eye. They are very cleanly in appearance, their white dresses glistening in the sun, and as they walk in groups, their voices may be distinctly heard half a square.—The high class of mixed breeds, often intermarry with white men, and thus you see very many white negroes, whose fathers are quite wealthy. Then there is a refined class of English families, who are the Merchants, Doctors, Custom House officers, Mahogany dealers &c., with a few Yankees mixed in by way of variety. We walked through part of the town, then I spent the day with a Mrs McNabb, (whose husband is in business with Mr. Alexander, ship owner N. Y.) She is a Jamaica English lady, received her education in England, is quite young and pretty. The attention and hospitality Charley and I received at her hands, were very grateful to my feelings in a strange land. They are wealthy and live in splendid style.—Have been married three years, yet have only birds, parrots, and pet dogs, on which to bestow their affection. We find it rather difficult to obtain pleasant quarters.—The hotel rates are exceedingly exorbitant, price being twenty-one dollars per week. I here close this hastily penciled journal, hoping it will afford you something of an idea of the three weeks of our journey.—Shall write a letter or two before sailing of vessel for N. Y. to familiarise you still further, with scenes around me.

BALIZE, HONDURAS, Nov. 10.

Dear ——

Having addressed my journal while on our passage from N. Y., to this place to papa, I'll strike from a new angle to you. It is one week to-day since we landed, and it has been spent in getting comfortable quarters, keeping cool and taking rest. We have been fortunate enough to procure private boarding with the Methodist minister (Wesleyan) who lives in a fine large mission house. We have a fine large bedroom, and well furnished little parlor, with private entrance, not interfering with the rest of the house.

I shall be very busy for some time in making an entire change in my wardrobe as my clothes are too heavy for this climate. The style seems odd to me who always wore dark colors, but *here* every one dresses in light fabrics, and as the streets are strewn with white sand, dug by prisoners from the bed of the channel, the skirts are not so apt to soil, as with you in Hollidaysburg. Indeed everything is so variable from that to which I've been accustomed, that it will take a long time for me to feel at home. The house keeper must depend entirely upon her cook to do all the marketing as it is not the *custom of the country* for either gentleman or lady to be seen in a market place, and also quite as much out of the order of things, for a lady to be seen in her kitchen, which is generally the length of a lot from the house in a dingy looking little brick square, about the size of a smoke house. No stoves are used in cooking; a square of bricks about the size of a small table, is built in the centre of the kitchen, made level on the top, upon which is placed the fire, then a rack is used, on which to set the kettles, pots &c. Our style of Dutch oven is usee for roasting, baking or browning of any kind. I am indeed surprised at the well flavored dinners, the negro dishes up from these primitive ranges.—The hours for eating are nine in the morning, three in the afternoon and a cup of tea handed on a waiter at seven in the evening. The portraits of the dear home ones are gracing my parlor walls, bringing me very near to you all, and were it not that memory is busy retracing every mile which lies between us, I should endeavor to cheat myself into the belief that you were only five squares up street *as of yore*.

While I write, the cannon has discharged eleven times on Fort George, giving a salute to Gov. Seymour, who has just arrived in the mail packet from England.—Though it is the Sabbath, martial music greets my ear, and a company of not less than one thousand Zouaves (all negroes) dressed in splendid uniform, are on parade to escort him to his residence. They are all tall, well formed men, mostly from the coast of Africa, and were it not for their horrid faces I might say they were the finest set of soldiers I ever looked upon.—They are kept as body guard to the Gov. and their rendezvous (the barracks) is an elegant building. The superior officers, about twenty in number, dress in bright red cloth coats, and blue pants, the whole suit heavily ornamented with gold lace.—"God save the Queen" takes the place of our "Star Spangled Banner."

Three funerals have passed our door to-day. The bodies of the dead are borne on the shoulders of carriers. They were all men, and none but men walked in the procession. Persons who die in the morning are always buried the same day in this climate. It is said to be very healthy at present, no fever or epidemic prevails.—The deaths referred to, were caused by consumption. My sewing machine was almost ruined on the sea. The steel was covered with rust, and required hard rubbing with oil. It is the only one in Belize, and is considered quite a curiosity.

The Removal of the Southern Congress.

It is certain that a bill was presented to Congress to remove the seat of Government from Richmond. The opposition which was manifested against it, however, defeated the project.

No News From Fortress Monr

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—There has be arrival from Old Point to day. The mer is not due till to-morrow.

THE REBELLION.

News From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

Colonel Murphy's 15th New York regiment, made some interesting experiments to-day near the Navy Yard, to show with what facility the means for crossing rivers can be arranged.

A pontoon bridge, three hundred and sixty feet long, was thrown over the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, upon which the regiment with heavy wagons passed with perfect safety. A number of floats were plied over the river, the soldiers using shovels as propellors.

The 23d. regiment of Pennsylvania, commanded by Col. Binney, was presented to-day with a flag, the gift of that State. The presentation speech was made by Speaker Grow, and the flag received in behalf of the regiment by Hon. Wm. D. Kelly of Philadelphia. These eloquent addresses were listened to by a large auditory. The grounds were testefully adorned, and ample provisions provided for all the military as well as the civilians present.

An important decision has just been made by the Secretary of War and the Paymaster General. The decision is, in effect, that a soldier is entitled to pay from the day he enlists, and that he is not to wait until his company is full or the formal muster of the regiment into Government service.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

It is freely stated among commercial men here that a number of letters of marque are held by parties in this city, which have been obtained from the Mexican Government. These letters grant the privileges of preying upon the commerce of England, France and Spain which Governments are about inaugurating a war upon the Mexicans. It also appears that vessels are fitting out at this port to sail under the Mexican flag and entitled to bring prizes into neutral ports.

This proceeding appears perfectly justifiable in view of the decision of the British Government, which allows the pirate Nashville to fit out at Southampton for the proclaimed purpose of preying upon the commerce of Americans.

Messrs; Thomas Richardson & Co., of this city, deny that the James Spence, who acted as chairman of the indignation meeting at Liverpool, is the gentleman of that name who is associated with the firm of Richardson, Spence & Co., of Liverpool.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.

We learn from the Captain of the Norfolk boat that he was informed by the Captain of the steamer Illinois from Port Royal, that he passed within 6 miles of Charleston harbor at 10 o'clock on Thursday night, and that a tremenduous conflagration was evidently at its highest in that city. The reflection on the clouds exceeded anything he ever saw, and the whole bay, with the dark outlines of Fort Sumpter, was brightly illuminated. It did not appear like reflection from smouldering ruins, but from an uncontrollable conflagration. This is later than the Norfolk *Day Book* dispatch.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 16.

No flag of truce was sent out to-day. No further particulars of the Charleston fire. The steamer Illinois arrived from Port Royal this afternoon, and reports pilot boat Richard Blunt, of New York, had arrived there.

HALIFAX, DEC. 13.

It is strongly rumored here to-day that Breckinridge and Hunter applied for a passage to Europe in the steamer Canada, but were refused in consequence of a telegram from Secretary Cameron warning the agents of the Cunard Steamship Line against the consequence of carrying rebels. Mr. Cunard emphatically contradicts the report.

Western Virginia Cleared of the Rebels.

CINCINATTI, DEC 14

A special dispatch from Cheat Mountain to the *Commercial* say that yesterday one of the hardest and best fought battles of the war was fought at Alleghany camp, Pocohontas county, Western Virginia.

Gen. R. H. Milroy commanded the Union troops and Gen. Johnson, of Georgia, commanded the rebels.

The fight lasted from daylight till 3 o'clock P. M.

The Union loss is about thirty and the rebel loss over two hundred, including a Major and many other officers. Thirty prisoners were captured.

General Johnson, of Georgia, was shot in the mouth, but not fatally injured.

The Twelfth Georgia regiment suffered most severely.

Gen Milroy's force numbered 750 men, from the Ninth and Thirteenth Indiana, the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-second Ohio and the Second Virginia regiment. Gen. Johnson's forces numbered over 2000.

The Ninth Indiana fought bravely to the last. After driving the enemy into their barracks no less than five times, our forces retired in good order.

The rebels set fire to their barracks and retired to Staunton.

Genl. Milroy has thus [illegible] the rebel army out of [illegible]

Pro[illegible]

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Star-Spangled Banner.

Oh! say can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the rampart's we watched, were so gallantly streaming!
And the rocket's red glare, the bomb's bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there!
Oh! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foes haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam;
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream—
'Tis the star-spangled banner! Oh, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war, and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footstep's pollution,
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave!
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and wars desolation!
Blessed with victory and peace, may the Heaven rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then couquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust!"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1861.

☞ Into the Abolitionists—The Secessionists. Go it Boots.

☞ Our friend X will receive attention next week. Crowded out.

CORRECTION.—In noticing last week the lecture of Prof. Sinding we made it "Deamar," instead of Denmark.

ELOQUENT.—The oration of the Ed. of the *Democrat & Sentinel* of Ebensburg, over the dead body of the living Cesar.—The Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad.

☞ We learn by the Harrisburg *Telegraph* that the epidemic for "shiney" playing is raging among the boys of that city. We might say the same of the boys of our town.

Siegel Saloon.

JOSEPH FOGLE, is about opening a Lager Beer saloon in the basement of the Big Brick house nearly opposite our office.—Look out for something fresh.

☞ The Union Army made an attack on Moscow last week and defeated the Hindoos in two pitched battles, for further particulars of the fight you can apply to John C. West of Hollidaysburg, who always has on hand an extensive lot of newspapers, periodicals, books, toys &c. &c.—Christmas is coming and West is the chap to furnish Christmas presents.

Melancholy Accident.

On the night of the 17th inst. the house occupied by WILLIAM COCHRANE, a little over the top of the Allegheny mountain, about six miles out the Dry Gap road from Altoona, with his wife and two children, and all their clothing and every thing in the house were burned to ashes.

The wife was aroused from bed by the smoke and opened the door out to an old kitchen attached to the house where fresh ashes had been put into an ash barrel, when the flames gushed in. The husband [illegible] out at another door and passed around [illegible] window which he tore out, [illegible] threw or handed the babe [illegible] the oldest boy had [illegible] sisters out from up [illegible] rest, when [illegible] rished. [illegible]th

The Union Party.

It is time the Union Representatives elect to the Legislature would have a proper organization of their forces. The cause is advancing every day. Let them all stand up boldly for their country, and against the old party issues now attempting to be revived. Our Representative will do his duty, regardless of denunciations from any quarter.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Knight expecting to visit his family in this place, will, God permitting, hold communion in the Lutheran church on the first Sabbath in January 1862. Preparatory service on Saturday 2 o'clock P. M.

MAN KILLED.—On Friday last, a man named Michael Burgoon, fireman on a freight train, when near Lilley Station Foot of Four, Allegheny Mountain, reached from the engine to recover his iron bar used for working the fire, fell and was caught and killed by an express train passing in an opposite direction. He leaves a family consisting of a wife and six children.

BULL BAND.—We agree with our brother of the *Standard* that the joke attempted to be played off by the young punkins who make night hideous with their discordant notes, is almost worn out. When young men attempt to disturb the repose even of the dead, it is high time they would leave for Lapland or some other seacoast. Bull Run would be an appropriate location for the Bull Band.

PRINTER'S LAMENT.—We publish an extract from an excellent book called the "Printer's Lament," and for sale at the principal Booksellers in the United States.

"Oh! Christmas festival and festivities,
Thou art coming, coming too soon,
Coming ere our gobbler, gobbles
In his bran new coop."

This stanza applies with equal force to our situation.

☞ Off to Washington—The senior of the *Whig*, looking after a fat Government contract. "Our country is our party." *Standard.*

☞ If you had said we were looking *after* a fat Government contract long *after* it had been picked up by your 'Democratic' friends, it would have been a little better guess. "The Democratic party is *our country.*"

Christmas.

Now is the time and Dieffenbacher's Excelsior store on Montgomery street the place to subscribe for periodicals and papers, Harpers, Godey's, Atlantic or any other of the three-dollar Magazines for two dollars and forty cents per annum.—Peterson's &c., for one dollar and ninety cents per anum free of postage, delivered at the store. All weekly and daily newspapers at publishers prices. Being the only authorized agent in Hollidaysburg for the Daily Inquirer, Evening Bulletin and Forney's Press. Names can be entered at any time for single copies, week month or year, for any of the daily or monthly's, and no waiting to form clubs. Single copies always on hand back numbers ordered at any time. The Excelsior store contains the greatest variety of Christmas goods, confectionaries, toys, jewelry, perfumes, China-ware, and fancy articles, ladie's and children's boots and shoes, lamps and lamp oil, cigars and tobacco, groceries, fruits &c., ever offered in the place. Don't fail to call and examine this stock and ask the prices, as he is determined to sell low.

On Saturday afternoon of Dec. 1, 1861, a number of the ladies of Hollidaysburg met at the house of James Bingham, and organized themselves into a society for the purpose of aiding the general Sanitary Commission of the nation. The appointmets were Mrs. Kemp, President; Mrs. James Bingham, Sec'y; Mrs. Hasty, Treasurer;—a soliciting committee of six persons, viz:—Mrs. Dean, Miss Saddington, Mrs. McFadden, Miss E. Lytle, Miss L. Landis and Miss S. Irvin; also a committee to superintend the cutting out of work, &c., consisting of Mrs. Barron, Mrs. Lydia Williams, Mrs. Lytle, Mrs. McLanahan, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Coolbroth and Mrs. Landis.

The meeting was well conducted, yet more persons were expected, as the invitations had been announced from the pulpits of the different churches, in response to the circular received from Washington, also read in the churches.

The soliciting committee waited upon many of the citizens, and met with much encouragement, really beyond their expectations, save from a few, who feared what they should contribute might be misappropriated, but had we not better err here than that our poor-sick, or wounded soldier should die or suffer for want of comfort or attention.

AGNES KEMP, Pres't.
MRS. JAMES BINGHAM, Sec'y.

LATER FROM EUROPE

HALIFAX, DEC. 15.

The royal mail steamer Europa has arrived at this point with highly important intelligence.

She was detained at Queenstown till the 2nd, by order of the government.

She has the Queen's messenger on board with despatches for Lord Lyons.

LONDON, DEC. 1.—The *Observer* stated that the Government has demanded from President Lincoln and his Cabinet the restoration of the persons of the southern envoys to the British Government.

Yesterday afternoon, after 5 o'clock p. m, her Majesty held a private council at Windsor Castle. Three of her Ministers, including the first Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretaries of State and War travelled from London to Windsor by special train to be present. Previous to leaving town the ministers had attended a Cabinet council at Lord Palmerston's official residence.

The *Observer* also says that a special messenger of the foreign office has been ordered to carry to Washington the demands of the British Government for Lord Lyons and will proceed to day by packet from Queenstown. The public will be satisfied to know that these demands are for an apology and to insist on the restitution to the protection to the British flag the persons of those who were violently and illegally torn from that sacred asylum.

The *Observer* adds there is no reason why they should not be restored to the quarter-deck of the British Admiral at New York, or Washington itself in the face of some ten or twelve men of war, whose prscence in the Potomac would render the blustering Cabinet at Washington as helpless as the Trent was before the guns and cutlasses of the San Jacinto. It is no fault of ours if it should come even to this.

The arrangements for increasing the force in Canada are not yet complete, but in a very few hours everything will be settled. In the meantime a large ship, the Melbourne, has been taken up and is now being loaded with Armstrong guns, some 80,000 Enfield rifles ammunition, and other stores at Woolwich. It is not impossible that this vessel will be escorted by one or two ships of war. The rifles are intended for the Canadian military, and a strong reinforcement of field artillery will be dispatched forthwith.

The *Times'* city article of the 30th, sayt the position of the Federal States of America, is almost identical in every commercial point with that which was occupied towards us by Russia before the Crimea war. Russia had a hostile tariff while we looked to her for a large portion of our general supply of breadstuffs; but there is this peculiarity in our present case, that the commencement would be by the breaking up of the blockade the southern ports at once setting free our industry from the anxiety of the cotton famine and giving sure prosperity to Lancanshire through the winter. At the same time we shall open our trade to eight millions in the Confederate States, who desire nothing better than to be our customers.

At the privy council held on Saturday an order was issued prohibiting the export from the United Kingdom, or carrying coast-wise gunpowder, saltpetre nitrac of soda and brimstone.

The *Times* has no hope that the Federal Government will comply with the demands of England.

The *Morning Star* declares that the statement of instructions having been sent to Lord Lyons to obtain the restitution of the Confederate Commissioners or to take leave of Washington, was so premature and exaggerated as to virtually untrue. The Liverpool *Courier* believes that the Warrior has been ordered to Annapolis with the ultimatum of the government.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The steamer Jura arrived on the 29th ult. The London *Times* in alluding to the decision of the British Cabinet, that the arrest of Mason and Slidell is a clear violation of the law of nations, believes that Lord Lyons will be instructed by the first steamer to demand reparation, and if not complied with will be instructed to withdraw the legation from Washington,

The Pennsylvania Reserve.

This splendid body of men, under General McCall, has perhaps attracted more attention and consideration from the press than any other division in the army. It is made up, as we know, of the best material in the state of Pennsylvania, recruited at a time when the enthusiasm of our people was at its highest pitch, and when enlistment in the ranks of the reserve was made a matter of gallant rivalry among all classes. General McCall devoted his personal attention and his military skill and experiance to the organization and discipline of the regiments of reserve, and did not leave the state until his division was in the condition at once to enter the field for active duty. The result is now seen in the manner in which this division is recognized and complimented by the Commander-in-Chief of the army, a fact which is less gratifying when we remember that the conception of the reserve was the result of patriotism as wide as it was high and liberal in the extreme. The reserve is composed of fifteen regiments, with its head quarters at Langley, Virginia. The account we have of the condition of men are very satisfactory as to health and content. Nothing seems to be wanted by the men but battle. They are now only impatient for an encounter. When that is offered they promise to satisfy their friends and become satisfied themselves.—*Penn. Telegraph.*

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst, by Rev. E. B. Snyder, Mr. EMANUEL M. NESS of Duncansville, Blair Co., and Miss EMMA B. SNYDER of Huntingdon, Pa

MARKETS.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Dec. 19, 1861.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES, PAID BY OUR DEALERS.

Flour per bbl—Extra Family,	$5 25
" " Extra,	4 75
" " Superfine.	4 75
Wheat per bushel—White,	1 15
" " Red,	1 00
Rye " "	50
Corn " "	45
Oats " "	31
Barley " "	50
Corn Meal per 100 lbs.,	1 00
Potatoes per bushel,	45
Butter per pound,	15
Eggs per dozen,	10
Hay per ton,	8 00
Cloverseed per bushel,	4 00
Timothyseed do.,	1 25
Flaxseed do.,	1 00

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19, 1861.

Cloverseed, per 64 lbs.,	4.50@4.62½
Timothyseed "	1.25@2.00
Flour per bbl.—Superfine,	5.50@5.62½
Extra,	5.75@5.87½
Fancy brands,	6.50@7.50
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1.25@1.35
Southern,	1.40@1.45
Ohio white and Kentucky,	1.25@1.35
Rye—Penn'a,	72@76
Corn—Old,	64
New,	50
Oats,	44@45

NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Acker late of Huston township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to

J. B. SHENEFELT,
Administrator.

[Huston tp., Dec. 20, 1861. 6t.]

Illustrated SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. The Best Mechanical Paper in the World.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR.
VOLUME VI.--NEW SERIES.

A new volume of this widely-circulated paper commences on the first of January. It is published WEEKLY, and every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

To the Mechanic and Manufacturer.

No person engaged in any of the mechanical or manufacturing pursuits should think of "doing without" the Scientific American. It costs but four cents per week; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which can not be found in any other publication. It is an established rule of the publishers to insert none but original engravings, and those of the first class in the art, drawn and engraved by experienced persons under their own supervision.

To the Inventor.

The Scientific American is indispensable to every inventor, as it now only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the week previous; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country. We are also receiving, every week, the best scientific journals of Great Britain, France, and Germany; thus placing in our posession all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We shall continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals of whatever we may deem of interest to our readers.

Chemists, Architects, Millwrights and Farmers.

The Scientific American will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interest of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to these pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and mill-owners will be found published in the Scientific American, which information they can not possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which planters and farmers are interested will be found discussed in the Scientific American; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

TERMS:

To mail subscribers: Two Dollars a year, or One Dollar for six months. One Dollar pays for one complete volume of 416 pages; two volumes comprise one year. The volumes commence on the first of January and July. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country. Also a pamphlet to inventors about obtaining patents, sent free.

Western and Canadian money or Post-office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit twenty-five cents extra on each years subscription to prepay postage.

MUNN & CO.,
Publishers,
No. 37 PARK ROW, N. Y.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH
FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

The publisher of the PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH has made the most ample and complete arrangements, by the engagement of an experienced corps of reporters to give the public a complete synopsis of the proceedings of the Legislature, embracing all legislation that will be of a general character and such private business as may have an effect or influence on the public interest. Added to these reports, with the reports of the Heads of Departments, the debates will also be published when they are of a character involving questions in which the people are interested. These features regularly and carefully conducted and supervised by experienced reporters, our reports of the proceedings of Congress at the approaching session, the current events in the progress of the war, together with such domestic and foreign news as shall daily occur and come within our reach, will make the PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH one of the most valuable and interesting newspapers in the country.

TERMS.

The Daily will be published during the session of the Legislature for $1,00 per copy.

The Semi-Weekly will also be published at the low rate of $1,00 for the session.

The Weekly is printed on a very large sheet at the low rate of $1.00 per year.

Address, GEORGE BERGNER,
Harrisburg, Penna'.

There will be a meeting of the members of the Blair county Protection Mutual Assurance Company, at the office of the Company in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on the 1st Monday (6th) of January 1862, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JNO. DEAN.
Dec. 6, 1861.-2t.] Sec't of B. C. P. I. C.

NOTICE.

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.

JNO. H. KEATLEY
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,
PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The attention of the friends of Republican principles throughout the country is invited to the subscription terms, as given below, of the *Daily National Republican.* It is the only paper published at the National Capital which sustains the views of public policy upon which the present Administration was brought into power.

The postage to mail subscribers is thirty-nine cents per quarter, or one dollar and fifty-six cents per annum. This makes, with the subscription price of three dollars and fifty cents per annum, an annual cost of only five dollars and six cents

All treaties and acts of Congress are published in the *National Republican.* The acts of Congress are published as soon after their passage as they can be prepared for the press at the State Department.

All the proclamations of the President, notices from the State Department of the deaths of citizens abroad, advertisements of land sales and for contracts in all the Departments, monthly exhibits of the Treasury, everything in short, of an Executive nature, which is ordered for publication, appears in the *Daily National Republican.* This makes it a useful paper to everybody, hnd really an indispensable paper to many.

To the extent of the patronage extended to it, still further improvements will be made in its present literary and political merits.

Although this is intended as a Prospectus, specially of the *Daily National Republican,* there is appended also a Prospectus, giving the terms upon which the *Weekly National Republican* is furnished to mail subscribers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The daily *National Republican* is published every morning (Sundays excepted) at $3.50 per annum, in advance; five copies, $15.00.

Address WM. J. MURTAUGH & CO.,
Washington, D. C.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 15, 1861.

The undersigned commenced, in the month of December last, the publication, in this city, of a weekly newspaper, called the "National Republican."

It is printed on a large sheet, twenty-seven by forty-two inches, and is furnished at the low prices stated below.

It contains all the original matter of the daily "National Republican," with the exception of local news not interesting to country subscribers.

It gives full reports of the proceedings of Congress, and of the other departments of the National Government.

It contains all the news of the day, foreign and domestic, markets, &c., &c., as well as an original correspondence from all parts of the country. The miscellaneous department receives special attention, and, in all respects, efforts are being made to establish the character of the "National Republican" as a Family Newspaper.

Washington being now the central point of the current military operations, great attention is paid to furnishing the readers of the "National Republican" with full, and especially with *accurate*, accounts of the progress of the war for the Union.

In politics the paper is Republican, sustaining the Administration of Mr. Lincoln.

There is no other Republican paper in the District of Columbia, or in the vicinity of it, and it is believed that recent events have opened to such a paper an important sphere of useful effort. The time has come when the actual administration of the Government upon Republican principles will explode the misrepresentations which have made those principles so distasteful to the South.

But it is not only here and in this vicinity that the projectors of the "National Republican" hope to make it useful. To the whole country they offer a journal which will discuss national politics from a national standpoint, and which will never be swerved from patriotic duty by any overpowering pressure of local interest.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One copy, one year	$2 00
Three copies, one year	5 00
Five copies, one year	7 00
Ten copies, one year	12 00
Twenty copies, one year	20 00
One copy, six months	1 00
Three copies, six months	2 50
Five copies, six months	3 50
Ten copies, six months	6 00
Twenty copies, six months	10 00

Payment always in advance.

When a Club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it on the same terms. It is not necessary that the subscribers to a club should receive their papers at the same post-office.

Money may be forwarded by mail, at our risk. Large amounts can be remitted in drafts on Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore; smaller amounts in gold, or in notes of solvent banks. Address

WM. J. MURTAUGH & CO.,
Washington, D. C.

H. FETTINGER'S
GENERAL NEWS AGENCY,
No. 1, ALTOONA HOUSE.

School Books, Blank Books, Stationary, Confectionaries, Cigars & Tobacco,

TOYS & NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Nov. 15, 1861.

The Blair County Whig,

will be published every Friday morning at the News Agency of H. Fettinger, in Altoona, where subscriptions and advertisements will be received. As the Whig is extensively circulated about Altoona it will be greatly to the advantage of the merchants, mechanics and others in or about the town to advertise in it. We will take any thing our customers may have for sale, as pay. Look to your own interests.

NEW GOODS!

HAVING but recently returned from the East with a new stock of ready made CLOTHING &c., the subscriber offers to the public, of this vicinity, a rare chance for cheap and substantial wearing apparel, and respectfully asks a share of the public patronage.

LOUIS GOLDMAN
Oct. 18. '61-3m

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

NEW STOVES,
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.
IN ALTOONA.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, such as: Continental Cook, and Herald Cook. The *Elm Gas Burner* which is far superior for Parlors, to Silvers' Gas Burner.

The *Ida Gas Burner* and the *Gem Gas Burner*, these are *the* Stoves of the Season. He has also, the *Egg*, and every variety of Stoves.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING
put up on short notice.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to. Store and Shop on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward.

STEPHEN WINTERS.
Altoona, Oct, 25, 1861.

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN AND MARINES AND WIDOWS OR OTHER HEIRS of those who have died or been killed in the service. CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.

Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions. Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars.

CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.
[November 1, 1861.]

Blooded Stock for Sale!!

THE subscriber, having more PURE BLOODED ALDERNEY and GRADE CATTLE on his farm than he desires, will sell some of them at fair prices.

Nov 8.-tf. THADDEUS BANKS.

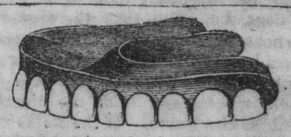
SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN
BLAIR & DEAN,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.
Oct. 18, '61-6m

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL W. RHODES, DEC'D.

THE auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of John Lingafelt administrator of Samuel W. Rhodes, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Hollidaysburg, on Thursday, the 12th of December, 1861, when and where all persons interested are requested to attend, otherwise they will be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

Nov. 22-3t.] AUG. S. LANDIS.



TEETH—TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15. 1861.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.

S. M. WOODKOK,
Attorney at Law,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Virginia street, in the room lately occupied by Maj. Leet.
October 18, '61-tf.

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner, on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

A COOKING STOVE FOR SALE FOR TRADE.
Inquire at this office.

POETRY.

In Memoriam.

Another little form asleep,
And a little spirit gone;
Another little voice is hushed,
Another angel born.

Two little feet are on the way
To the home beyond the skies,
And our hearts are like the void that comes
When a strain of music dies.

A pair of little baby shoes,
And a lock of golden hair;
The toy our little darling loved,
And the dress she used to wear;

The little grave in the shady nook,
Where the flowers love to grow—
And these are all the little hope
That came three years ago.

The birds will sit on the branch above
And sing a requiem
To the beautiful little sleeping form
That used to sing to them.

But never again will the little lips
To their songs of love reply,
For that silvery voice is blended with
The minstrelsy on high.

THE FARMER.

DECEMBER.

Work to be Done.

FARM.—Continue to gather leaves from the woods and deposit them in the compost heaps and hog-pens. Draw muck from the swamps for composting with barn-yard manure next summer. The manure heap is the farmes's capital.

Place fuel under cover; clean up the remnants of old wood piles and compost them. Cut and draw wood from swamps while the ground is frozen. Under-draining may now be done when the weather is not to severe; the surface of the ground being frozen for a few inches, will not prevent ditches being dug, while the sub-soil thrown to the surface, by frequent freezings and thawings will soon become well pulverized.

The old system of digging drains with spades, is at least twice as expensive, in practice as the improved method of loosening the earth with the lifting sub-soil plow, to the depth of three and a half feet.

This is the proper time for re-reading our back numbers and laying out work for the coming year. If you have not a map of your farm, containing a numbered diagram of each field, now is the proper time to make one. It will prove invaluable in enabling you to keep a yearly record of crops, expenses, profits, etc., and also in furnishing a chart from which to form plans for each season.

Woods cut down at this time will sprout again.

Commence feeding roots; at first, sparingly. They should be sliced or pulped before being given to the animals. Carrots may now be fed to horses—two quarts of carrots and two quarts of oats, are better for a horse than four quarts of the latter.

Provide pure water for your cows without driving them a mile, manuring the road, and subjecting them to the annoyance of dogs, &c. See that the master beasts do not tyrannize over the weaker ones. Cure them by seperate confinement for a time. Cut your corn stalks, instead of feeding them whole, and thus use the stalks as well as the leaves. If the stalks are hard and dry, fill a large cask with them after cutting, and pour boiling water on them, covering with a blanket, and they will swell up to their original plumpness, and be tender. If the cattle then refuse them, put some salt in the hot water before steaming.

Cattle can be kept in good condition on cut corn stalks, steamed. When the stalks are put in a barrel, sprinkle in a small quantity of Indian meal before the hot water is thrown on them. Cattle require a change of food occasionally, and should not be given at one time more than they will eat. In case any be left in the trough it should be removed as soon as possible. Keep the troughs clean. When cattle are kept in the stable, they should be curried regularly every day. Cattle poorly kept in winter, take half the summer to make up what they have lost. Keep the stable warm and well ventilated. If your manure is in the cellar under the cattle, add plenty of muck or some other obsorbent, to prevent the gases from rising and rendering the air of the stable unwholsome. Get everthing ready for hog killing.

SHEEP.—Oil and corn meal, given in small quantities with cut hay, to sheep during the winter months, will keep them in a good order, and the extra expense incurred will be fully repaid by an increase of flesh on the animals. All young animals should be kept in good condition during cold weather. Have warm and spacious buildings for sheep. Supply them with plenty of straw for bedding. Keep the atmosphere pure by ventilation.

Pigs, intended to be killed in February, should be put in small, warm pens. Feed at regular times—three times per day. Take good care of young pigs; at this season feed regularly, but do not give too much at a time.

We have noticed in different sections of the country, farmers throwing their corn stalks on their pasture lots in mid-winter, and allowing their cattle to roam in search of the stalks, thus uselessly exposing the animals, instead of feeding them in the stable, where they are sheltered from inclement weather.

POULTRY HOUSES.—Feed the fowls regularly each day, and give them pure water in troughs. Meat and cooked Indian meal will cause them to lay in winter. Clean the hen house at least once in two weeks, and sprinkle charcoal through the building. Compost the hen manure with muck or charcoal; it will give as good results as *Peruvian guano*. Do not sell chicken manure to leather dressers for 25 cents per bushel, it is worth twice that sum on the soil.

Decide what improved tools you will require next year and procure them in season.

If you have kept no diary this year, resolve to keep one for 1862, Write up your farm accounts, and ascertain the relative profits of your crops.

Start or join an agricultural club in your neighborhood, whose meetings may be held at the houses of members. Each farm will then become an object of criticism, and care and emulation will thus be excited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"DIED LAST NIGHT."

Coupled with the bridals, printed in little type, leading off the advertisements, jostled by a sorry jest, hard behind markets close behind a cotillion, what a place a newspaper is to put a death in.

We are reading something about a home, and all at once we are in a place of graves; we are looking over the testamonials to the Elixir of Life, and come, before we know it, upon a "Died last night."

If there were only some retired and shaded corner in a newspaper, with a willow or an urn in it, where the names that have no owners; could be recorded, and we could go when weary when rambling through the columns of bustle and business, and read; and think how surely one after another, all names tend thither; those that stand at the head of the column editorial in capitals; those that are pointed at with a finger, and wondered over with exclamation points, and asked after with interrogations; those that were brides the other day, and are brides still, but with new bridegrooms: those that were heroes, and found place in the "leader;" or beautiful and woven in a wreath for "Poet's Corner."

But there is no such retreat—nothing but a narrow black line like this'——' to keep the world out, to prevent the railway train, whose times are advertised below, from running over the name and obliterating it. And so if it like a grave in a thorougfare, covered with dust, and jarred by passing wheels; it gives us pain to look at it, and we are glad it is only for a day.

"Died last night." It was nobody that *you* know, you think, and so you pass to a "sale" or a "bargain" that you see beyond and forgot that there was ever such a name or such a dying in the world. How apt we are to forgot that there *are* those, though, who can hardly see the name for the heavy rain that is falling, while the heaven overhead is bright and clear; that eyes *do* rest thereon, that see a world put out where you disern a name; that wonder how the sun can shine, since sun down came to them, who hear with their hearts the idle laugh that's passing on the wind.

"Died last night." A pleasant time to die, but not *last* night—ah, no—some *other* night, a great while yet to come.—To go abroad by the true light of stars, to find the way out from the port of earth by everlasting lamps.

"Died last night." How many died; how many beautiful and good; how many young and fair; how many revered and wise. Some that you and we know; perhaps one that you and we loved. We shall hear of it by and by, and then we shall remember that it was last night she died.

To die at any time "is a dread and awful thing;" to die when day is breaking; to die at high noon; to die when the pearl and gold of morning and the glow of noon are all blended upon the palette of the West; still the sky looks like a great tinted shell thrown up upon the shore of Eternity. But to go from this world to that, in the night, by the pale light of stars, is most solemn and beautiful of all. And then there's a dignity about that going away alone; that wrapping the mantle of immortality about us; that putting aside with a pale hand, the azure curtains that are drawn around this cradle of a world; that venturing away from home for the first time in our lives, for we are not dead; there is nothing dead to speak of and seeing foreign countries that are not laid down on any maps we know about. There must be lovely lands somewhere starward, for none ever return that go there, and we very much doubt whether any would return if they could.

"Died last night." Well, in a few days—as soon as they can—they take down the old family Bible somewhere, and they write a departure—the clearance of a soul. Sometimes it is a bud, but are rare. Ben. Johnson said so everybody thinks,—

"Twas but a bud, yet did contain
More sweetness than shall bloom again.

Sometimes a blossom wafted from the tree, by some returning breath, to heaven. How different the record on the other page, a year or so ago, when they set down the name—and the same name they write now, but ownerless; that will be thought of but not *out loud*; that may be heard a few times, but not in the crowd, not in the mery festival, but in the twilight hours, and then be syllabled no more.

☞ The Colonel of the "McLean," Ohio regiment, condemned 46 out of 50 barrels of crackers furnished by contractors, as good for nothing. An Erie paper says, "the crackers we eat were stamped" 1810, and the boys say they have seen several marked "B. C."

THE LONE WHITE MAN FOUND DRUNK.—Barnum it is said offers $1000 for the man found drunk at Beaufort, S. C., when that place was taken possession of by the federal troops.

Gen. Pope and Gen. Price.

SYRACUSE, MO., DEC. 7.

General Pope has been assigned to the command of all the federal forces between the Missouri and Osage rivers. This force constitutes the largest part of the army which Gen. Fremont took to Springfield. Busy preparations are now being made for the establishment of winter quarters for the troops.

General Price is still south of the Osage and near Osceola, and is losing more men by desertion and the expiration of their time of service, than he has gained by his proclamation. If he crosses the Osage, lively times may be expected.

KANSAS CITY, DEC. 7.—A band of rebels entered the town of Independence last night and arrested several Union men, and forced them to take an oath that they would not bear arms against the Southern Confederacy. This morning they took possession of the stage coach which was about leaving Lexington; but though the influence of some of the secession citizens it was restored.

SEDALIA, MO., Dec. 7.—To-day six mule teams, while on a foraging expedition about eight miles west of this place, were seized by a party of rebels, and the teamsters taken prisoners.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—The report current last night, that the rebels captured ten of our mule teams and teamsters, proves to have been a mistake. The men and their teams have arrived here, having been released after all the arms belonging to the party were taken from them.

Jessie and Mr. Blair, Sen.

The Cincinnati *Press* tells of the following good 'un by Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, while on her recent visit to the capital, to ferret out the origin of the hostility which had manifested itself toward her husband. At one of the interviews with the President, Mr. Blair, sen., father of the Postmaster-General and Frank P. Blair, was present. Mr. Blair turned to Mrs. Fremont and said:

"Mrs. Fremont, allow me to say to you that in my judgment, madam, your proper place is at the head of your husband's household at St. Louis, and this intermeddling with the affairs of the State is, to say the least of it, in every bad taste on your part. And in conclusion, I wish you to understand that here is where we make men and unmake them."

To which Mrs. Fremont instantly replied:

"Mr. Blair, permit me to say to you that I have seen *some* men of *your* making and if they are the best you can do, I advise to quit the business."

Secret of being Loved.

William Wirt's letter to his daughter on the "small sweet courtesies of life," contains a passage from which a deal of happiness might be learned:

"I want to tell you a secret. The way to make yourself pleasing to others is to show that you care for them. The whole world is like the miller of Mansfield, who cared for nobody—no not he—because nobody cared for him." And the whole world will serve you so, if you give them the same cause.

"Let every one, therefore, see that you care for them, by showing them what Sterne so happily calls 'the small sweet courtesies' in which there is no parade, whose voice is too still to leave, and which manifest themselves by tender and affectionate looks, and the little kind acts of attention, giving others the preference in every little enjoyment, at the table, in the field, sitting or standing.

BENTON'S MOTHER.—How touching the tribute of Hon. T. H. Benton to his mother's influence: "My mother asked me never to use tobacco. I have never used it from that to the present day: she asked me never to game, and I cannot tell who is winning and who is losing in games that can be played. She admonished me, too, against hard drinking; and whatever capacity for endurence I have at present, and whatever usefulness I may attain in life, I have attributed to have complied with her pious and correct wishes. When I was about seven years of age she asked me not to drink, and I made a resolution of total abstinence at a time when I was sole constituent member of my own body; and that I have adhered to it through all time I owe to my mother.

At Monroe, some years ago, a game of poker was being played. Jim C——was in it, and during the game contrived to steal the four aces and lay them on his knee to be played at the proper time. The player who sat next to him saw the move, and slipping the aces from their hiding place, put four other cards in their place. Jim's turn came to deal; he called on all hands to go in blind "I'll go in over all of you." When all were in deep enough to suit him, he reached for his aces and brought up something else. Throwing his cards on the table, in a tone of indignation, he exclaimed;—"By jingo, gentlemen, I don't play in this game. There is cheating going on.

☞ A Patlander in traveling on his way to Manchester, New Hampshire, arrived at the fork of the road where there stood a sign-board, which ran thus, "Manchester, four miles." "Man chased her four miles!" cried Pat. "Be the houly poker, I could have caught her meself in half the time!"

Gen. Anderson at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 30.—Gen. Anderson and lady arrived here last evening, and were received by the Governor's staff. They left this morning for Carlisle to review the Anderson Troop.

DIRECTORY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG.

HOLLIDAYSBURG POST OFFICE.

MAILS CLOSE.

MORNING—	
Philadelphia Through	6 A M.
Eastern Way	"
Western Way	"
Altoona	"
Duncansville	9 A M.
Bedford	"
Martinsburg	1 P M.
Williamsburg	"
Altoona	1.30 P. M.
EVENING—	
Philadelphia Through	8 P M.
Harrisburg "	"
Pittsburgh "	"
Duncansville "	"

MAILS ARRIVE.

MORNING—	
Philadelphia Through	9.20 A M.
Harrisburg "	"
Pittsburg "	"
Western Way	"
Altoona	"
Martinsburg	11 A. M.
Williamsburg	"
EVENING—	
Eastern Way	3.30 P. M.
Altoona	"
Bedford	5 P. M.
Philadelphia Through	10 P. M.

List of Post Offices in Blair County.

Post Office.	*Post Master.*
Altoona,	G. W. Patton.
Antestown,	B. F. Bell.
Arch Spring,	I. C. Caldwell.
Bruce,	David Aurandt.
Canoe Creek.	D. W. Brown.
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe.
East Freedom,	John B. Kephart.
Fostoria,	A. B. Myers.
Frankstown,	H. P. Kephart.
Hollidaysburgh,	James Bingham.
Martinsburgh,	J. G. Herbst.
Newry,	Landon Reeve.
Olivia,	S. B. Ewing.
Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers.
Sarah,	Paul Mauk.
Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey.
Spang's Mills,	R. Todd.
Springfield Furnace,	A. McAllister.
Tipton,	W. P. Dysart.
Tyrone,	Harriet M. Stewart.
Williamsburgh,	W. J. Spencer.
Yellow Springs,	J. M. Kinkead.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

	Salary.
Abraham Lincoln, of Ill., President,	$25,000
Hannibal Hamlin, of Me., V. President,	8,000

THE CABINET.

W. H. Seward, of N Y., Sec. of State,	8,000
S. P. Chase, of Ohio, Sec. of Treasury,	8,000
C. B. Smith, of Ind., Sec. of Interior.	8,000
Gideon Welles, of Conn., Sec. of Navy,	8,000
Simon Cameron, of Penn., Sec. of War,	8,000
Edward Bates, of Missouri, Att'y Gen.,	8,000
Montg'y Blair, of Md., P. M. General,	8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Roger B. Taney, of Md., Chief Justice,			6,500
J M Wayne, of Ga., Associate Justice,			6,000
John Catron, of Tenn.,	"	"	6,000
J. A. Campbell, of Ala.,	"	"	6,000
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.,	"	"	6,000
R. C. Grier, of Penn.,	"	"	6,000
Nathan Clifford, Me.,	"	"	6,000

Two vacancies.

Court meets the first Monday in December at Washington.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM BLAIR COUNTY.

Hon S S. Blair, Member of House of Rep's.
Lewis W. Hall, member of the State Senate.
Thaddeus Banks, member of State Legislature.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
A. S. Morrow, Prothonotary.
Samuel McCamant, Sheriff.
H. A. Caldwell, Register and Recorder.
Benj. L. Hewit, District Attorney.
Geo. L. Cowen, Geo. Koon, and James M. Kinkead, County Commissioners.
H. A. Caldwell, Clerk to Commissioners.
John McKeage, Treasurer.
Peter Good, William Burley, and David Aurandt, Directors of Poor.
John Penn Jones, Poor House Treasurer.
Edward McGraw, jr, Steward of Poor House.
Benj. Rough, Mercantile Appraiser.
A. M. Lloyd, Robert Messimer, and L. L. Moore, Auditors.
James L. Gwin, County Surveyor.
James A. Freeman, Coroner.
John Mitchell, Supt. of Common Schools.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers, Justices of the Peace.
William Jack, Burgess
Wm. Johnston, John C. West, John McClure, David K. Ramey, A. Vowinkle and Wm. G. Murray, Town Council.
Lewis H. Williams, Clerk to Town Council.
A. S. Landis, Borough Treasurer.
A. Reeder, Weigh Master.
G. W. Russ, Constable.
S. Calvin, J. D. Rea, John Cresswell, Thad Banks, Samuel Barr, and John L. Hemphill, School Directors.
John Cresswell, Treasurer of School Board.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor. A. G. Curtin, of Centre county.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, W. A. Meredith, of Philad.
Adjutant General. E. M. Biddle.
Auditor Gen'l, Thomas E. Cochran, York Co.
Surveyor General, Wm. H. Keim, Berks Co.
State Treasurer, H. D. Moore, Philadelphia.
Supt. of Common Schools, Thos. H. Burrows.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, Walter H. Lowrie.
Associate Justices, George W. Woodward, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland Co.
Hon. David Wilmot, of Bradford Co.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

BOOTS and SHOES, Manufactured and Repaired by
J. M. ALBRIGHT,
Walnut st., Hollidaysburg.
Oct. 23 '61-tf

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
For 1862.
THE WORLD'S FAVORITE.
For 32 Years the Standard Magazine.
Pronounced by the Press of the United States.

THE BEST
Lady's Magazine in the World, and the Cheapest.

THE LITERATURE
is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for this Book.

THE BEST LADY WRITERS
in America contribute to its pages, and we have some that write for no other magazine.

THE MUSIC
is all original, and would cost 55 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stores; but the most of it is copywrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.
All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department giving as we do, many more and infinately better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S
IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET-FASHION PLATES.
CONTAINING
From five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other Magazines give only two
FAR AHEAD OF ANY FASHIONS IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.

Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and the public. The publication of these plates cost $10,000 more than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it. We never spare money when the public can be benefited.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of ouosr called fashion magazines.

Our wood engravings, of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

Be ware of imitations. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine.

Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

Drawing lessons. No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

Our receipts are such as can be found nowhere else. Cooking in all its variety—Confectionary—the Nursery—the Toilet—the, Laundry—the Kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the Lady's Book. We originally started this departments and have peculiar facilities for making it most pefect. This department alone is worth the price of the Book,

Ladies Work Table. This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every art ticle that a lady wears.

Model Cottages. No other magazine has this department.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year, $5. Three copies one year, $6. Four copies one year, $7.

Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $10.

Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $15.

Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $20.

And the only magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3 50.

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4 50.

Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year, on receipt of $6 00.

Treasury Notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

Address L A. GODEY,
323 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CAMPBELL'S
Six Hundred and Fifty Dollar
NEWSPAPER PRESS!

FOR the above sum in cash I will furnish one of my superior NEWSPAPER PRESSES, that can be driven with ease at the rate of

SEVEN HUNDRED SHEETS PER HOUR,

on any kind of a job from a colored Poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.

Bed 31 x 46 inches, rolls a form with two rollers of 26 x 42 inches, weighs only 3,800 lbs, and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.

I have issued a specimen, done on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.

Any publisher inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending me a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses, if ordered after one year from September 1, 1861. If ordered within one year, $20 will be allowed for the bill. If ordered within six months, $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill.

THESE ARE WAR TIMES AND WAR PRICES.

You will find it for your interest to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be all I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address

A. CAMPBELL,
Nov. 8. 16 Spruce Street, New York.

J. H. KEATLEY,
Attorney at Law,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA

References:
Governor A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa.
James T. Hale, Bellefonte, Center Co Pa.

JOHN BROTHERLINE,
Attorney at Law,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

COAL.
JAS. M. COOPER & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS OF PORTER, MILLIKEN AND CO)

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous Coal, by the boat, car, or cart load:
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.
J. M. COOPER. S. MILLIKEN

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME.

On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first of its existence; THE DALIY TRIBUNE being some months older and THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusion, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive Industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competition, ad- among the aims to which this journal has adhered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interest of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principle to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long-suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, and the supremecy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terriorism and spoilation 'fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and action indispensible in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c, &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, from which the careful may glean a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domain of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fulness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In the hope, we solicit a continuence of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our journal.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum)....$6
SEMI-WEEKLY (104 issues per annum).....$3
WEEKLY (52 issues per annum).....$2

TO CLUBS—*Semi-Weekly*: Two copies for $5; five for $11 25; ten copies *to one address* for $20; and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a club of forty we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year.

Weekly: Three copies for $5; eight copies for $10, and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty, we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for $20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name, of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance.
Address THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 Nassau St., New-York.
Sept. 23, '61—

THE WHIG

Is published every Friday morning at one dollar and fifty cents per annum payable in advance; one dollar and seventy-five cents if not paid within six months, and two dollars if not until the termination of the year.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One insertion.	Two do.	Three do.
6 lines or less.	$0 25	$0 37½	$0 50
1 square (12 lines.)	0 50	0 75	1 00
2 squares (24 lines.)	1 00	1 50	2 00
3 squares (36 lines.)	1 50	2 25	3 00
	3 months.	6 do.	12 do
6 lines or less.	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
1 square, (12 lines)	2 50	4 00	7 00
2 squares, (24 lines)	4 00	6 00	
3 squares, (36 lines)	5 00	8	
Four squares,	6 00		
Half a column,	10 00		
One column,	1		

☞ Over three months; 25 cts.

☞ N of

New Advertisements.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH

FOR THE

LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

The publisher of the PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH has made the most ample and complete arrangements, by the engagement of an experienced corps of reporters, to give the public a complete synopsis of the proceedings of the Legislature, embracing all legislation that will be of a general character and such private business as may have an effect or influence on the public interest. Added to these reports, with the reports of the Heads of Departments, the debates will also be published when they are of a character involving questions in which the people are interested. These features regularly and carefully conducted and supervised by experienced reporters, our reports of the proceedings of Congress at the approaching session, the current events in the progress of the war, together with such domestic and foreign news as shall daily occur and come within our reach, will make the PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH one of the most valuable and interesting newspapers in the country.

TERMS.

The DAILY will be published during the session of the Legislature for $1,00 per copy.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY will also be published at the low rate of $1,00 for the session.

The WEEKLY is printed on a very large sheet at the low rate of $1,00 per year.

Address,

GEORGE BERGNER,
Harrisburg, Penn'a.

CEDER HILL FEMALE SEMINARY—ON PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, NEAR MOUNT JOY, LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session of this Institution commenced on the first Wednesday (6th) of November.

For Circular and Catalogue, apply to

N. DODGE, A. M., Principal,
Ceder Hill, near Mount Joy, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. de3 2wc*

TEN DOLLARS REWARD!

LOST, on the 29th ult., at or near the Pennsylvania Central R. R. Car Depot, Harrisburg, a Portemonnaie containing about forty dollars in Banknotes with papers valuable only to the subscriber, among which is a Promissory note, with three or four payments endorsed with subscriber's signature. Ten dollars will be paid on recovery of said property by

N. DODGE,
Mt. Joy, Lancaster county, Pa.

Nov. 30th '861.

P. S.—Caution is hereby given against any person's negotiating said note

de3-d3t* N. D.

WANTED.—In a genteel family one or two "unfurnished rooms," with boarding for a gentleman, wife and child. Address, HENRY, this office, stating terms. no29

ROUMFORT'S BAKERY!

CORNER OF 4TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

THE most extensive Baking Establishment in the city of Harrisburg.

The subscribers recommend to the particular attention of the public, their

BOSTON BREAD,

As light as it is nutritious. Particularly suited for the use of persons of weak digestive organs and such as may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. Manufactured exclusively by us, and recommended by the most eminent Physicians of this city.

EVERY DISCRIPTION OF BREAD

manufactured at our establishment is made of the very best Extra Family Flour, and challenges competition from what quarter soever.

Butter, Water, Sugar and Soda Crackers

manufactured of Extra Superfine Flour of best quality, unlike similar articles baked in the large cities of the United States which are chiefly made of inferior flour.

COMMON CAKES

of the best quality always on hand.

Fancy and Ornamental Cakes

for wedding and other parties, on hand and baked to order. Warranted to give satisfaction.

PIES,

Mince and Peach pies of every description baked to order and delivered at any hour to Families, Hotels, Stores and Restaurants.

Fresh Tea Biscuit, Buns &c., &c.,

will be found at the store every afternoon at 4 P. M.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY for family use by the Barrel or in smaller quantities, selected with the greatest care from the best Mills in the State, always on hand. Orders left at our Store, corner of 4th and Chestnut or with the drivers of our bread wagons will be promptly attended to.

de3 d1w ROUMFORT BROTHER'S.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY AND CORN.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until Tuesday the 11th inst., for the whole or any part of 100 tons of Hay (2240 lbs,) and 1,500 bushels of Corn in the ear (70 lbs.) to be delivered at Harrisburg during the month of December at such times as required.

The Proposals will be addressed to Capt. H. Jones Brooke, C. S. Vol. Service, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "Proposals for Hay and Corn."

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 3, 1861.—d4t

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until Friday the 6th inst., for Five Hundred Barrels of "Extra Superfine" Flour to be delivered at the Commissary Stores in Harrisburg on or before the 15th inst. Said flour to be inspected by a legal inspector or such other inspection as the subscriber may direct.

The Barrels containing the Flour to be strong and well hooped.

The Proposals to be addressed to Capt. H. Jones Brooke, C. S. Vol. Service, Harrisburg, Pennsylvana, and endorsed "Proposals for Flour."

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 2, 1861.—d3-d7t

LOST,

A very small Tan Terrier Dog, answers to the name of "Fly," a reasonable reward will be paid for his return. Apply to this office de2-1t

---

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Harrisburg that he has commenced the manufacture of Sausages and Pudding. Hotels and private families will be supplied with a first rate article and at low rates. Stall, upper one, in upper market house, west side.

no29-d1w J. WALLOWER, Jr., Agent.

R. A. MARTIN, M. D.,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Harrisburg and vicinity. Office in "Patriot and Union" Building,

Third street above Market. n27-d2w*

SOLDIER'S CAMP COMPANION.—A very convenient Writing Desk; also, Portfolios, Memorandum Books, Portmonnaies, &c., &c.

n20 SHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE

DIARIES FOR 1862.—A great variety at exceeding low prices, at

n20 SHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

GOLD PENS!—The largest and best [illegible] from $1.00 to $4 00—warranted—at

SHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE

[illegible] POMADES, HAIR [illegible] and EXTRACTS, of [illegible] tures at KELLER'S

[illegible] SMOKE!!!—It [illegible] purchased as

Miscellaneous.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
A Positive and Specific Remedy
For Diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY or CALCAREOUS depositions, and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as PAIN AND INFLAMMATION, and is good for
MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For Weaknesses
Arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse.

ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:—
Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror of Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,
Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face,
PALLID COUNTENANCE,

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IN ONE OF WHICH THE PATIENT MAY EXPIRE.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "DIREFUL DISEASES,"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering,
BUT NONE WILL CONFESS.

THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS,
And the Melancholy Deaths by Consumption,
BEAR AMPLE WITNESS TO THE TRUTH OF THE ASSERTION.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED WITH
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and
Invigorate the System,
Which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU *invariably does.*
A TRIAL WILL CONVICE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES,
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE,

IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorhœa Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

TAKE NO MORE BLASAM, MACKAY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES.

In all their Stages, At little Expense;
Little or no change in Diet; No inconvenience;
And no Exposure.
It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions.
Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra,
Allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling *all Poisonous, Diseased and worn-out Matter.*

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS,
and who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "POISON" has, by the use of "POWERFUL ASTRINGENTS," been dried up in the system, to breakout in an aggravated form, and

PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,

whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these Organs require the aid of DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
And is certain to have the desired effect in all Diseases FOR WHICH IT IS RECOMMENDED.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medices.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES,
from 8 to 20 years standing,
WITH NAMES KNOWN TO
SCIENCE AND FAME.

Price $1 00 per bottle, or six for $5 00.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

DESCRIBE SYMPTOMS IN ALL COMMUNICATIONS
Cures Guaranteed! Advice Gratis!

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBERD, *Alderman,*
Ninth St. above Race, Phila.

Address letters for information in confidence to
H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist,
Depot, 104 South Tenth St., bel. Chesnut, Phila,

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

Who endeavor to dispose of "THEIR OWN" and "OTHER" ARTICLES ON THE REPUTATION ATTAINED BY Helmbold's Genuine Preparations,
" " EXtract Buchu,
" " " Sarsaparilla,
" " Improved Rose Wash.

Sold by C. K. Keller, D. W. Gross, J. Wyeth, C. A. Bahnvart.

AND ALL DRUGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out the advertisement and send for it,
AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.
nov18-dly

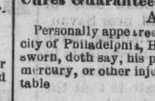
CELEBRATED
DANDELION COFFEE.

THE DANDELION COFFEE now offered to the public, is prepared from the fresh roots

In submitting this valuable article to the public favor, the manufacturer only complies with the urgent and increasing demands of the public. It is unquestionably one of the most reliable and effectual remedies yet discovered for the diseases it is appl'ed. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as a superior nutritious beverage for General Debility, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Bilious Affections and Irritable condition of the Stomach. The many thousands who have been reluctantly compelled to abandon the use of Coffee, owing to the injury done to their health, will find this superior to the best Java Coffee, to say nothing of its great and acknowledged medicinal benefits. The intelligent portion of the community are so well acquainted with the medicinal properties of the Dandelion, that they require but the assurance that the article offered to them is the pure Dandelion Root.

☞ One pound of this Coffee will make as much as two pounds of the best Java

For sale by
no30 WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co.



STEAM WEEKLY
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

LANDING AND EMBARKING PASSENGERS at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship company intend despatching their full powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA, Saturday December 7; CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday, December 7; CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday December 14; and every Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN	$75 00	STEERAGE	$30 00
do to London	$80 00	do to London	$33 00
do to Paris	$85 00	do to Paris	$38 00
do to Hamburg	$85 00	do to Hamburg	$35 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New York: From Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool $40 00. From Queenstown, $30 00.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, 22 Water Street; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, 5 St. Enoch Square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to RIVES & MACY, 61 King William St.; in Paris to JULUS DECOUE, 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, 111 Walnut street; or at the Company's offices.

JNO. G. DALE, Agent,
no14-tf 15 Broadway, New York.

Or C. O. Zimmerman, Agent, Harrisburg.

☞ PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to procure Passports before going on board the Steamer. JOHN G. DALE, AGENT.

DRIED SWEET CORN (SHAKER.)

HOMONY. GRITS,
SAMP, BEANS,
PEAS, CRANBERRIES,
DRIED APPLES, DRIED PEACHES.
Peaches, (in cans.)
Tomatoes, "
Corn, &c., &c.
Received and for sale by

WM. DOCK, Jr. & CO.

New Advertisements

FREIGHT REDUCED!

Howard & Hope

EXPRESS CO.'S
SHORT & QUICK ROUTE
TO AND FROM
NEW YORK.

Goods Ordered in the Morning Returned the same Night.

Leave New York at 7½ P. M., by the Fast Through Express Train, arriving in Harrisburg at 8 A. M.

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Order Goods marked
via HOPE EXPRESS CO.,
General Office, 74 Broadway, New York.
Branch " 412 " "
For further information enquire of

GEO. BERGNER, Agen.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 1861.-dtf

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL
BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Board Reduced to $2 per Day.

SINCE the opening of this vast and commodious Hotel, in 1854, it has been the single endeavor of the proprietors to make it the most sumptuous, convenient and comfortable home for the citizen and stranger on this side the Atlantic.

And whatever has seemed likely to administer to the comfort of its guests they have endeavored, without regard to cost, to provide, and to combine all the elements of individual and social enjoyment which modern art has invented, and modern taste approved; and the patronage which it has commanded during the past six years is a gratifying proof that their efforts have been appreciated

To meet the exigencies of the times, when all are required to practice the most rigid economy, the undersigned

Have Reduced the Price of Board to Two Dollars per Day,

at the same abating none of the luxuries with which their table has hitherto been supplied.

TREADWELL, WHITCOMB & CO.

New York, Sept. 2, 1861.—sep9-d3m*

ELECTION.

HARRISBURG BRIDGE COMPANY.—The Stockholders of the Harrisburg Bridge Company are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of JANUARY next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Eastern Toll House of said company, in the city of Harrisburg, for the purpose of electing one President twelve Directors, and one Treasurer and Secretary, for the ensuing year.

J. WALLACE, Sec'y.

HARRISBURG BRIDGE OFFICE, December 2, 1861.
de2-d6aw3t

ELECTION.

MIDDLETOWN AND HARRISBURG TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.—The stockholders in the Middletown and Harrisburg Turnpike Road Company are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Office on the corner of Front and Chesnut streets, in this city, for the purpose of electing one President, six Managers, and one Treasurer and Secretary, for the ensuing year.

J. WALLACE, Sec'y

Harrisburg, December 2, 1861.—doaw-3t

WE OFFER TO
CUSTOMERS
A New Lot of
LADIES' PURSES,
Of beautiful Styles, substantially made
A Splendid Assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S WALLETS.
A New and Elegant Perfume,
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS' BOQUET,
Put up in Cut Glass Engraved Bottles.
A Complete Assortment of
HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,
Of the best Manufacture.
A very Handsome Variety of
POWDER PUFF BOXES,
KELLER'S DRUG STORE,
sep18 91 Market Street.

DIARIES FOR 1862.

THE largest and best selected assortment of DIARIES ever imported into this city can be found at

BERGNER'S Cheap Bookstore.

Harrisburg Blind Manufactory.

SECOND STREET BELOW CHESTNUT.

VENITIAN BLINDS made to order, and all repairing neatly and expeditiously done. Persons at a distance can have their work done by addressing a letter to the undersigned. Thankful for past patronage he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed both as to prices and work. ☜

A. R. SHARP.

oct9-d6m

COAL! COAL!!

$3, AND $2 25 PER TON OF 2,000 LBS.
O. D. FORSTER,

OFFICE—No. 74, Market Street, yard on the Canal, foot of North street, Wholesale and Retail dealer in

TREVORTON,
WILKSBARRE,
LYKENS VALLEY,
SUNBURY and
BROAD TOP COAL

Families and Dealers may rely upon obtaining a first-rate article, and full weight, at the lowest rates. Orders promptly attended to. A liberal discount made to purchasers paying for the coal when ordered.

Present price, $3 and $2 25 per ton.

Harrisburg, Oct. 25.—d3m

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

THE subscriber is now prepared to deliver to the citizens of Harrisburg either by the Car, Boat, Load or single Ton, the choicest kind of Wilksbarre, Sunbury, Lykens Valley and Pinegrove Coal, hauled out by the Patent Weigh Cart, and full weight guaranteed. Orders left at my office, 4th and Market will receive prompt attention.

DAVID McCORMICK.

Harrisburg, Oct. 30, 1861.—6wd*

SPICED SALMON!!

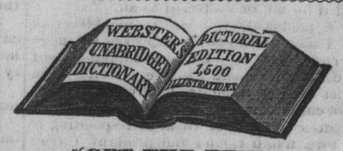
FRESH AND VERY DELICATE. Put up neatly in five pound cans.

je25 Jr.,&Co.

HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, CLOTH, HAT, LATHER and INFANT BRUSHES, in great variety at KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE.

KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to buy Patent Medicines.

New Advertisements.



"GET THE BEST."

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary

New Pictoral Edition.

☞ Pictorial Illustrations of Military Terms.

Webster's Dictionary excels in these, and has, among others, pictorial representations of the following:

Barbacan, Bastion, Battlement, Bar-shot, Block-house, Bombs, Cannon, Carronade, Chain-shot, Chevaux-de-frise, Caltrop, Limbers, Madrier, Martello tower, Mortar, Portcullis, Ravelin, Redan, Star Forts, &c.

No other English Dictionary published in this country has a fourth part of these.

SO ALSO ITS

Definitions of Military Terms.

As, the foregoing, and Abatis, Ambulance, Ambuscade, Armistice, Banquette, Bivouac, Brevet, Caisson, Caliber, Canister shot, Cantonment, Caponiere, Casemate, Counterscarp Chef de battaillon, Cul de sac, Dahlgren gun, Minie rifle, &c., &c.

Sold by Geo. Bergner, Harrisburg, and all Booksellers.

no29 daw6w

PEIPHER'S
DAILY [illegible] LINE!
Between Philadelphia

LOCK HAVEN, JERSEY SHORE, WILLIAMSPORT, MUNCY, UNIONTOWN, WATSONTOWN, MILTON, LEWISBURG, NORTHUMBERLAND, SUNBURY, TREVORTON, GEORGETOWN, LYKENSTOWN, MILLERSBURG, HALIFAX, DAUPHIN,

AND HARRISBURG.

The Philadelphia Depot being centrally located the Drayage will be at the lowest rates. A Conductor goes through with each train to attend to the safe delivery of all goods entrusted to the line. Goods delivered at the Depot of

FREED, WARD & FREED, No. 811 Market Street, Philadelphia, by 5 o'clock P. M., will be delivered in Harrisburg the next morning.

Freight (always) as low as by any other line.

Particular attention paid by this line to prompt and speedy delivery of all Harrisburg goods.

The undersigned thankful for past patronage hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

T. PEIPHER,
Philadelphia and Reading [illegible]
e16 d6m Foot of Market Street, Harrisburg

GUM GOODS
FOR THE ARMY,

SUCH AS

Beds, Pillows, Blankets, Coats, Caps, Leggins, Drinking Cups, &c.,

FOR SALE BY

WM. S. SHAFFER,

North Side Market Square, near Buehler's Hotel,
HARRISBURG, PA.

aug21-d3m*

UNDERTAKER,

STATE Street near Third street, a few doors below Brady's Hotel, Harrisburg. A fine new Hearse Ready made Coffins always on hand and neatly finished to order. Silver plates, &c. Terms reasonable. [au30-d3m*] C. BAKER.

JOHN B. SMITH'S
BOOT & SHOE STORE,

CORNER SECOND AND WALNUT STS.,
Harrisburg, Pa.

ALWAYS on hand a large assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c., of the very best qualities for ladies, gentlemen, and childrens' wear.—Prices to suit the times. All kinds of WORK MADE TO ORDER in the best style by superior workmen. REPAIRING done at short notice.

oct16-dtf JOHN B. SMITH, Harrisburg.

SIGN OF THE
Glorious Star Spangled Banner!

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF WALL PAPER, BORDERS, &c., SPLENDID WINDOW BLINDS, to which we call the attention of our friends, and cordially invite them to examine our goods and prices.

We are determined to sell cheap. Mind the place.

SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
ap13 Near the Harrisburg Bridge

WORSTED GOODS,

LADIES NUBIAS,
Misses Head Dresses,
Ladies Hoods,
Misses Hoods,
Ladies Sontags,
Misses Mitts, &c., &c.

A fresh invoice just opened at CATHCART'S,
nov4 Next door to the Harrisburg Bank.

BLEACHED MUSLINS

(at old prices.)

BLANKETS, SHEETINGS,
Flannels, Ticking, Drillings,
Ginghams, Calicoes, Towlings,
All kinds of Domestic Goods,
A splendid Line of Shawls.
All kinds of Men and Boys wear.
In great variety to be found at
CATHCART'S,
nov4 Market Square.

SCHEFFER'S BOOK STORE!

(Near the Harrisburg Bridge.)

$1.25. JUST RECEIVED from the Mills a lot of fine COMMERCIAL NOTE PAPER, which we will sell at $1.25 per ream.

$2.50 per ream for NOTE PAPER, decorated with the latest and very handsome emblems and patriotic mottos.

$3.50 for 1000 WHITE ENVELOPES, with national and patriotic emblems, printed in two colors.

Please give us a call. THE F. SCHEFFER,
je22-d Harrisburg

ALDERMAN.
HENRY PEFFER.

OFFICE—THIRD STREET, (SHELL'S ROW,)
NEAR MARKET.

Residence, Chestnut street near Fourth.

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENN'A.

my12-dtf

TO FARMERS.

OATS! OATS!! Cash paid for Oats by

nov6-dtf JAMES M. WHEELER.

OUR newly replenished stock of Toilet and Fancy Goods is unsurpassed in this city, and feeling confident of rendering satisfaction, we would respectfully invite a call.

KELLER,
91 Market street, two doors east of Fourth street, south side.

WHOLESALE
UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY!

No. 69, Market Street, below Third,

HARRISBURG, PA.

M. H. LEE,

MANUFACTURER OF UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS and WALKING CANES, will furnish goods at LOWER PRICES than can be bought in any of the Eastern cities. Country merchants will do well to call and examine prices and quality, and convince themselves of this fact. aug23-dly.

THE ATTENTION OF GENTLEMEN is solicited to our very large assortment of UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS of every size and quality GANTS' JOUVIN KID GLOVES, best article manufactured in the different kinds of WINTER GLOVES. Largest assortment of HOSIERY in the city. CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, Ready Hemmed, and everything in Gents' wear, at

CTHCART'S,
Next to the Harrisburg Bank.

Miscellaneous.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.

THE undersigned having opened his Manufactory of Shirts &c., at No. 12 West Market street, Harrisburg, Pa., most respectfully solicits the patronage and attention of the Ladies, Gentlemen and Merchants to the following assortment of goods all of which are our own manufacture:

SHIRTS,
SHIRT BOSOMS,
COLLARS,
CUFFS,
WRIST-BANDS,
NIGHT SHIRTS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,

Also the particular attention of the Ladies to our large assortment of under garments &c., (from the latest improved London and Paris styles,) LINEN COLLARS CUFFS, SETTS &c., in great varieties, all of which being our own manufacture we will sell cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere.

Persons desirous of furnishing their own materials, can have cutting, sewing &c., of every variety done according to order. Also the above named goods for Gents wear we will make to measure, guaranteeing to fit, and give entire satisfaction to the purchaser for style durability and material. All special orders will be promptly attended to upon the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Also Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

P. S. Ladies wishing skirts or under garments of any discription, can have them made to order by sending sample of such kinds as may be desired.

JAMES A. LYNN,
No. 12, Market street,
au29-d6m Harrisburg, Pa.

Rooms next door to Hummel & Killinger's Grocery Store.

A large assortment of Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods &c, in addition to the above can always be found cheap for cash.

SOLDIERS' NICK NACK'S,

FOR Sale at
KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE

Camp Writing Cases,
Needle or Sewing Cases,
Shaving or Razor Cases,
Toilet Cases,
Match Cases.
Pocket Ink Stands,
Pocket Mirrors,
Pocket Knives,
Pocket Combs,
Fine Combs,
Camp Mirrors.
Bryer Pipes,
Tobacco Boxes,
India Rubber Tobacco Pouches,
Wicker, Leather & Platina Flasks,
Leather Drinking Cups.

Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Paper, and Envelopes.

Soldiers will see at a glance that the place to get an outfit in small wares is at No. 91, Market street.

☞ See "Fort Pickens" in the window. no5-tf

COAL!!!

ONLY YARD IN TOWN THAT DELIVER'S COAL BY THE PATENT WEIGH CARTS.

THESE Weight Carts are certified by the Sealer of Weights and Measures. Consumers can weigh their coal at their own doors. It is of great importance during these hard times for every one to know that they GET THEIR FULL HONEST WEIGHT.

A large supply of Coal always to be found on hand, viz:—

LYKENS VALLEY all sizes.
BALTE. CO'S WILKSBARRE, all sizes.
LORBERRY COAL, (the genuine article,)

Sold by the car load or single ton.

All coal of the best quality, delivered free from all impurities AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES, by the boat or car load, single, half or third of tons and by the bushel.

JAMES M. WHEELER.

Harrisburg, Nov. 6, 1861.—y

FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!

Sable Furs,
Liberian Squirrel Furs,
French Sable Furs,
Silver Marten Furs,
Water Mink Furs.

CAPS, CUFFS AND MUFFS, LARGE ASSORTMENT.

Great bargains in these Goods. Every article warranted to be exactly as represented, at

CATHCART & BROTHER,
no13 Next to the Harrisburg Bank.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.
SHELLENBERGER & BROTHER,

NO. 80 MARKET STREET.

(Room formerly occupied by the Postoffice.)

THE undersigned have just opened a new and large assortment of the latest styles of clothing. We are also prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of Gents Wear, cut to the latest styles and fashions. We have always on hand a large stock of Ready-made clothing and Gentleman's Furnishing Goods.

no9-d3m H. SHELLENBERGER & BRO.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALER in Confectionary, Foreign and Domestic Fruit.—Figs, Dates, Prunes, Raisins and Nuts of all kinds.—Fresh and Salt Fish, Soap, Candles, Vinegar, Spices, Tobacco, Segars and Country Produce in general. Market street, next door to Parke House, also corner Third and Walnut streets.

oct28-d5m JOHN WISE.

Select Schools for Boys and Girls

FRONT STREET ABOVE LOCUST.

THE Fall term of ROBERT M'ELWEE'S School for boys, will open on the first Monday in September. The room is well ventilated, comfortably furnished, and in every respect adapted for school purposes.

CATHARINE M'ELWEE'S School for girls, located in the same building, will open for the Fall term at the same time. The room has been elegantly fitted up to promote the health and comfort of scholars. aug22d f

---

WORCESTER'S
ROYAL QUARTO DICTIONARY

THE best defining and pronouncing Dictionary of the English language; Also, Worcester's School Dictionaries. Webster's Pictorial Quarto and School Dictionaries for sale at

SHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
ap13-tf Near the Harrisburg Bridge.

FOR SEWING MACHINES,
JONAS BROOK & BRO'S
PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON,

200 & 500 *YDS. WHITE, BLACK & COLORED.*

THIS thread being made particularly for Sewing Machines, is VERY STRONG, SMOOTH AND ELASTIC. Its strength is not impaired by washing, nor by friction of the needle. For Machines, use Brooks' Patent Glace,

FOR UPPER THREAD,
and Brooks Patent Six Cord, Red Ticket,
FOR UNDER THREAD,

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the country.—Also, IN CASES OF 100 DOZEN EACH, ASSORTED NOS., by

WM. HENRY SMITH, Sole Agent.
no9-d6m 36 Vesey street, New York.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

A large invoice of New Styles of French Blanket Shawls received this morning by

no13 CATHCART & BROTHER.

REMOVAL.

WM. BREITENGER has removed his restaurant from the corner of Dewberry alley and Market street, to the house formerly occupied by the "Red Lion hotel" in Market street between Dewberry alley and Third street which he has refitted throughout in the most beautiful manner, and he is now prepared to furnish as usual, Oysters and all the delicacies of the season, in that *recherche* style which has distinguished his establishment from the time of first opening.

N. B.—Private Rooms have been fitted up for the accommodation of Ladies and families. Entrance next door to the main entrance.

nov18-d1m

WANTED.

TWO Machinists, and Six Wagon Makers. Apply at the Harrisburg Car Works.

no12-dtf W. T. BILDRUP, Sup't.

NOTIONS.—Quite a variety of useful and entertaining articles—cheap—at

n20 SHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

OPENING.

THE Restaurant connected with the Jones House having been put in first class condition is now open for visitors.

no19-2wd WELLS COVERLY, Proprietor.

PORT FOLIOS—WRITING DESKS.

AN entire new assortment of these useful articles just opened at

BERGNER'S Cheap Bookstore

Lines of Travel & Transportation

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD!

WINTER TIME TABLE.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO AND FROM PHILADELPHIA.

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY NOVEMBER 25th, 1861.

The Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will depart from and arrive at Harrisburg and Philadelphia as follows:—

EASTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily at 3 20 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 7.40 a. m.

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg every morning (except Monday) at 8.45 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 1.00 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 1.15 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 5.20 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Mount Joy, leaves Harrisburg at 7.00 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12.10 p. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia, leaves Harrisburg at 4.00 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 9 20 p. m.

WESTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 10.30 p. m., Harrisburg at 3.05 a. m., Altoona 8 40, a. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 1.25 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 1 20 p. m.; leaves Harrisburg at 7.45 a. m., Altoona, 2.45 p. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 8.45 p. m.

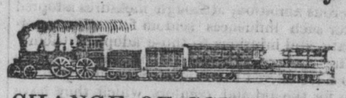
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia at 11 30 a. m., Harrisburg 4.05 p. m., Altoona at 9.10 p. m., and arriving at Pittsburg at 1.40 a. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 2.30 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.05 p m.

MOUNT JOY ACCOMMODATION via Mount Joy leaves Lancaster at 11 34 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg at 1.30 p. m.

SAMUEL D. YOUNG,
Supt. East. Div. Penna. Railroad.
Harrisburg, November 24, 1861.—dtf

Northern Central Railway



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THREE TRAINS DAILY TO AND FROM

BALTIMORE.

Close Connection made at Harrisburg TO AND FROM NEW YORK.

SLEEPING CARS RUN ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOV. 24, 1861, the Passenger Trains of the Northern Central Railway will arrive at and depart from Harrisburg and Baltimore as follows, viz

GOING SOUTH.

MAIL TRAIN	arrives at Harrisburg		1 05 P. M.
	and leaves	"	1.20 P. M.
EXPRESS "	arrives at	"	3 47 A. M.
	and leaves	"	3.40 A. M.

GOING NORTH.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Baltimore at		8.25 A. M.
and arrives at Harrisburg:		1.00 P. M.
and leaves North at		1.20 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at		3.00 P. M.
and arrives at Harrisburg		8.00 P. M.
and leaves North at		8.10 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

Leaves Harrisburg for Baltimore at ..... 8.45 A. M.
Returning—leaves Baltimore at ..... 8.30 P. M.

The only train leaving Harrisburg on Sunday will be the Express Train, South at 3.20 A. M.

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JOHN F. UHRICH, Agent.

Harrisburg, Nov. 23, 1861.—dtf

WINTER TIME ARRANGEMENT.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE.

THREE TRAINS DAILY TO NEW

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BLAIR COUNTY WHIG.

FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Read in Congress Tuesday, December 3d, 1861.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In the midst of unprecedented political troubles, we have cause of great gratitude to God for unusual good health and most abundant harvests.

You will not be surprised to learn, that in the peculiar exigencies of the times, our intercourse with foreign nations has been attended with profound solicitude, chiefly turning upon our own domestic affairs. A disloyal portion of the American people have, during the whole year, been engaged in an attempt to divide and destroy the Union.

A nation which endures factious domestic division is exposed to disrespect abroad, and one party, if not both, is sure, sooner or later, to invoke foreign intervention. Nations thus tempted to interfere are not always able to resist the counsels of seeming expediency and ungenerous ambition, although measures adopted under such influences seldom fail to be unfortunate, and injurious to those adopting them.

The disloyal citizens of the United States who have offered the ruin of our country in return for the aid and comfort which they have invoked abroad, have received less patronage and encouragement than they probably expected. If it were just to suppose, as the insurgents have seemed to assume, that foreign nations, in this case, discarding all moral, social and treaty obligations, would act solely and selfishly for the most speedy restoration of commerce including especially the acquisition of cotton, these nations appear as yet not to have seen their way to their object more directly or clearly through the destruction, than through the preservation of the Union.

If we could dare to believe that foreign nations are actuated by no higher principle than this, I am quite sure a sound argument could be made to show them that they can reach their aim more readily and easily by aiding to crush this rebellion than by giving encouragement to it. The principal lever relied on by the insurgents for exciting foreign nations to hostility against us, as already intimated, is the embarrassment of commerce. These nations, however, not improbably saw from the first that it was the Union which made as well our foreign as our domestic commerce. They can scarcely have failed to perceive that the effort for disunion produces the existing difficulty, and that one strong nation promises more durable peace and a more extensive and reliable commerce, than can the same nation broken into hostile fragments. It is not my purpose to review our discussions with foreign States, because whatever might be their wishes, or dispositions, the integrity of our country and the stability of our government mainly depend not upon them, but on the loyalty, virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the American people.

The correspondence itself with the usual reservations is herewith submitted. I venture to hope it will appear that we have practiced prudence and liberality towards foreign powers, averting causes of irritation and with firmness maintaining our own rights and honor. Since, however, it is apparent that here, as in every other State, foreign dangers necessarily attend domestic difficulties. I recommend that adequate and ample measures be adopted for maintaining the public defences on every side.

While under this general recommendation provision for defending our seacoast line occurs to the mind.

I also, in the same connection, ask the attention of Congress to our great lakes and rivers. It is believed that some fortifications and depots of arms and munitions, with harbor and navigation improvements, all at well selected points upon these, would be of great importance to the national defence and preservation.

I ask attention to the views of the Secretary of War expressed in his report upon the same general subject. I deem it of importance that the loyal regions of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina should be connected with Kentucky and other faithful parts of the Union by railroad. I therefore recommend, as a military measure, that Congress provide for the construction of such road as speedily as possible. Kentucky, no doubt, will co-operate and, through her Legislature, make the most judicious selection of a line. The Northern terminus must connect with some existing railroad, and whether the route shall be from Lexington or Nicholasville to the Cumberland Gap, or from Lebanon to the Tennessee line in the direction of Knoxville, or on some still different line can readily be determined. Kentucky and the General Government co-operating, the work can be completed in a very short time, and, when done, it will be not only of vast present usefulness, but also a valuable permanent improvement, with its cost, in all the future.

Some treaties designed chiefly for the interests of commerce, and having no grave political importance, have been negotiated, and will be submitted to the Senate for their consideration.

Although we have failed to induce some of the commercial powers to adopt a desirable melioration of the rigor of a maritime war, we have removed all obstructions from the way of this humane reform, except such as are merely of temporary and accidental occurrence.

I invite your attention to the correspondence between Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, accredited to this Government, and the Secretary of State relative to the detention of the British ship Perthshire, in June last, by the United States steamer Massachusetts, for a supposed breach of the blockade. As this detention was occasioned by an obvious misapprehension of the facts, and as justice requires that we should commit no belligerent act not founded in strict right as sanctioned by public law, I recommend that an appropriation be made to satisfy the reasonable demand of the owners of the vessel for her detention.

I repeat the recommendation of my predecessor, in his annual message to Congress in December last, in regard to the disposition of the surplus which will probably remain after satisfying the claims of American citizens against China, pursuant to the awards of the Commissioners under the act of the 3d of March, 1859.

If, however, it should not be deemed advisable to carry that recommendation into effect, I would suggest that authority be given for investing the principal of the proceeds of the surplus referred to in good securities, with a view to the satisfacton of such other just claims of our citizens against China as are not unlikely to arise hereafter in the course of our extensive trade with that empire.

By the act of the 5h of August last, Congress authorized the President to instruct the Commanders of suitable vessels to defend themselves against and capture pirates. This authority has been exercised in a single instance only. For the more effectual protection of our extensive and valuable commerce in the Eastern seas, especially, it seems to me that it would be advisable to authorize the commanders of sailing vessels to recapture any prizes which pirates may make of United States vessels and their cargoes, and the Consular Courts now established by law in Eastern countries to adjudicate the cases, in the event that this should not be objected to by the local authorities. If any good reason exists why we should persevere longer in withholding our recognition of the independence and sovereignty of Hayti, I am unable to discover it.

Unwilling, however, to inaugurate a novel policy in regard to them without the approbation of Congress, I submit for your consideration the expediency of an appropriation for maintaining a charge d'affairs near each of those new States; it does not admit of a doubt that important commercial advantages might be secured by favorable treaties with them.

The operations of the Treasury during the period which has elapsed since your adjournment, have been conducted with signal success. The patriotism of the people has placed at the disposal of the Government, the large means demanded by the public exigencies. Much of the National Loan has been taken by citizens of the industrial classes, whose confidonce in their country's faith and zeal, for their country's deliverance from the present peril have induced them to contribute to the support of the Government the whole of their limited acquisitions. This fact imposes peculiar obligations upon us to economy in disbursement and energy in action.

The revenues from all sources, including loans for the financial year, ending on the 30th of June, 1861, was $86,835,900 27, and the expenditures for the same period, including payments on account of the public debt, were $84,578,-834 47, leaving a ballance in the Treasury, on the 1st of July, of $2,257,065 80. For the first quarter of the financial year, ending on the 30th of September, 1861, the receipts from all sources including the balance of the 1st of July, were $102,532,509 27, and the expenses $98,239,-733 09; leaving a balance on the 1st of October, 1861, of $4,292,776 18.

Estimates for the remaining three quarters of the year, and for the financial year of 1861, together with his view of ways and means for meeting the demands contemplated by them, will be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is gratifying to know that the expenditures made necessary by the rebellion are not beyond the resources of the loyal people, and to believe that the same patriotism which has thus far sustained the Government will continue to sustain it till peace and union shall again bless the land.

I respectfully refer to the report of the Secretary of War for information respecting the numerical strength of the army and for recommendations, having in view an increase of its efficiency and the well-being of the various branches of the service entrusted to his care.—It is gratifying to know that the patriotism of the people has proved equal to the occasion, and that the number of troops tendered greatly exceeds the force which Congress authorized me to call into the field.

I refer with pleasure to those portions of his report which make allusion to the the creditable degree of discipline already attained by our troops and to the excellent sanitary condition of the entire army.

The recommendation of the Secretary for an organization of the militia upon a uniform basis is a subject of vital importance to the future safety of the country, and is commended to the serious attention of Congress.

The large addition to the regular army in connection with the defection that has so considerably diminished the number of its officers, gives peculiar importance to his recommendation for increasing the corps of Cadets to the greatest capacity of the Military Academy.

By mere omission, I presume, Congress has failed to provide Chaplains for hospitals occupied by volunteeers. This subject was brought to my notice, and I was induced to draw up the form of a letter, one copy of which, properly addressed, has been delivered to each of the persons and at the dates, respectively named, and stated in a schedule containing also the form of the letter (letter marked A), and herewith transmitted.

The gentlemen I understood entered upon the dutie designated at the times respectively stated in the schedule, and have labored faithfully there ever since. I therefore recommend that they be compensated at the same rates as Chaplains in the Army, further suggesting that general provision be made for Chaplains to serve at Hospitals as well as with regiments.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents in detail the operations of that branch of the service, the activity and energy which have characteriz d its administration and the results of the measures to increase its efficiency and power.

Such have been the additions by construction and purchase, that it may almost be said a Navy has been created and brought into service since our difficulties commenced. Besides blockading our extensive coast, squadrons larger than ever before assembled under our flag, have been put afloat and performed deeds which have increased our Naval renown.

I would invite special attention to the recommendation of the Secretary for a more perfect organization of the Navy, by introducing additional grades in the service. The present organization is defective and unsatisfactory, and the suggestions submitted by the Department will, it is believed, if adopted, obviate the difficulties alluded to, promote harmony, and increase the efficiency of the Navy.

There are three vacancies on the bench of the Supreme Court; two by the decease of Justices Daniels and McLean, and one by the resignation of Justice Campbell. I have so far forborne making nominations to fill these vacancies for reasons which I will now state: Two of the out-going Judges resided within the States now overrun by revolt, so that if their successors were appointed in the same localities, they could not now serve upon their circuit, and many of the most competent men there probably would not take the personal hazard of accepting to serve, even here, upon the Supreme bench. I have been unwilling to throw all the appointments Northward, thus disabling myself from doing justice to the South, on the return of peace, although I may remark that to transfer to the North one which has hitherto been in the South, would not, with reference to territory and population, be unjust.

During the long and brilliant judicial career of Judge M'Lean, his circuit grew into an empire altogether too large for any one Judge to give the courts therein more than a nominal attendance, rising in population from 1,470,018 in 1830, to 6,151,405 in 1860. Besides this, the country generally has outgrown our present judicial system. If uniformity was at all intended, the system requires that all the States shall be accommodated with Circuit courts attended by Supreme Judges, while, in fact, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Florida, Texas, California and Oregon have never had any such Courts.

Nor can this well be remedied, without a change of the system, because the adding of Judges to the Supreme Court, enough for the accommodation of all parts of the country with Circuit Courts, would create a court altogether too numerous for a judicial body of any sort. And the evil, if it be one, will increase as new States come into the Union. Circuit Courts are useful, or they are not useful. If useful, no State should be denied them. If not useful, no State should have them. Let them be provided for all, or abolished to all.

Three modifications occur to me, either of which I think would be an improvement upon our present system. Let the Supreme Court be of convenient number in every event. Then first, let the whole country be divided into circuits of convenient size, the Supreme Judges to serve in a number of them corresponding to their own number, and independent Circuit Judges be provided for all the rest; or, secondly, let the Supreme Judges be relieved from Circuit duties, and Circuit Judges provided for all the Circuits; or, thirdly, dispense with the Circuit Courts altogether, leaving the Judicial functions wholly to the District Court and an independent Supreme Court.

I respectfully recommend to the consideration of Congress the present condition of the Statute Laws, with the hope that Congress will be able to find an easy remedy for many of the inconveniences and evils which constantly embarrass those engaged in the practical administration of them. Since the organization of Government, Congress has enacted some five thousand acts and joint resolutions, which fill more than six thousand closely printed pages, and are scattered through many volumes.

Many of these acts have been drawn in haste and without sufficient caution, so that their provisions are often obscure in themselves, or in conflict with each other; or at least, so doubtful as to render it very difficult for even the best informed person to ascertain precisely what the statute law really is. It seems to me very important that the statute laws should be made as plain and intelligible as possible, and be reduced to as small a compass as may consist, with the fullness and precision of the Legislature and the perspicuity of its language. This, well done, would, I think, greatly facilitate the labors of those whose duty it is to assist in the administration of the laws, and would be a lasting benefit to the people by placing before them, in a more acceptible and intelligible form, the laws which so deeply concern their interests and their duties. I am informed by some whose opinion I respect, that all the acts of Congress now in force, and of a permanent and general nature, might be revised and rewritten, so as to be embraced in one volume, or, at most, in two volumes, of ordinary and commercial size, and I respectfully recommend to Congress to consider on the subject, and if my suggestion be approved, to devise such plan as to their wisdom shall seem most proper for the attainment of the end proposed.

One of the unavoidable consequences of the insurrection is the entire suspension, in many places, of all the ordinary means of administering civil justice by the officers and the forms of existing law. This is the case in whole, or in part, in the insurgent States, and and as our armies advance and take possession of parts of those States, it becomes more apparent.

There are no courts or officers to which the citizens of other States may apply for the enforcement of their lawful claims against the citizens of the insurgent States, and there vast amount of debt, constituting such claims, some have estimated as two hundred millions of dollars due, the large part from insurgents in open rebellion, to loyal citizens who are even now making great sacrifices in the discharge of their patriotic duty to support the Government.

Under these circumstances I have been urgently solicited to establish by military power Courts to administer summary justice in such cases. I have thus far declined to do it, not because I had any doubt that the end proposed, the collection of the debts was just and right in itself, but because I have been unwilling to go beyond the pressure of necessity, in the unusual exercise of power. But the powers of Congress, I suppose, are equal to the anomalous occasion, and I therefore refer the whole matter to Congress with the hope that a plan may be devised for the administration of justice in all such parts of the insurgent States and territories as may be under the control of this Government, whether by a voluntary return to allegiance and order, or by the power of our arms. This, however, not to be a permanent institution, but a temporary substitute, and to cease as soon as the ordinary courts can be re established in peace. It is important that some more convenient means should be provided, if possible, for the adjustment of claims against the Government, especially in view of their increased number by reason of the war.

It is as much the duty of Government to render prompt justice against itself in favor of citizens, as it is to administer the same between private individuals—the investigation and adjudication of claims in their hands belong to the judicial department. Besides, it is apparent that the attention of Congress will be more than unusually engaged for some time to come with great national questions. It was intended by the organization of the Court of Claims, mainly to remove this branch of the business from the Halls of Congress. But while the Court has proved to be an effective and valuable means of investigation, it fails in a great degree to effect the object of its creation for want of power to make its judgments final. Fully aware of the delicacy, not to say the danger, of this subject, I commend to your careful consideration whether this power of making judgments final may not properly be given to the Court reserving the right of appeal on questions of law to the Supreme Court—with such other provisions as experience may have shown to be necessary.

I ask attention to the report of the Postmaster General, the following being a summary statement of that Department:—The revenue from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, including the annual permanent appropriation of seven hundred thousand dollars for the transportation of free mail matter, nine millions, forty-nine thousand two hundred and ninety six dollars and forty cents, being about two per cent. less than the revenue.

For 1860, the expenditures were $43,606,-750 11, showing a decrease of more than eight per cent., as compared with those of the present year, and leaving an excess of expenditures over the revenue for the last fiscal year, of $4,557,462 71. The gross revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1863, is estimated at an increase of four per cent. upon that of 1861, making $8,683,000, to which should be added the earnings of the Department in carrying free matter, viz: $700,000, making $9,383,000. The total expenditures for 1863 are estimated at $12,520,000, leaving an estimated deficiency of three millions one hundred and forty five thousand dollars to be supplied from the Treasury, in addition to the permanent appropriation.

The present insurrection shows, I think, that the extension of this district across the Potomac river at the time of establishing the Capital here was eminently wise, and consequently that the relinquishment of that portion of it which lies within the State of Virginia was unwise and dangerous. I submit for your consideration the expediency of regaining that part of the district, and the restoration of the original boundaries thereof, through negotiations with the State of Virginia.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, with the accompanying documents, exhibits the condition of the several branches of the public service (P 2 and 3) pertaining to that Department. The depressing influences of the insurrection have been especially felt in the operations of the Patent and General Land Offices.

The cash receipts from the sales of public lands during the past year have exceeded the expenses of our land system only about two hundred thousand dollars. The sales have been entirely suspended in the southern States, while the interruption to the business of the country and the diversion of large numbers of men from labor to military service, have obstructed settlements in the new States and Territories of the North west.

The receipts of the Patent Office have declined in nine months about $100,000 rendering a large deduction of the force employed necessary to make it self-sustaining.

The demands upon the Pension Office will be largely increased by the insurrection.

Numerous applications for pensions, based upon the causualities of the existing war, have already been made. There is reason to believe that many who are now upon the pension rolls, and in receipt of the bounty of the Government, are in the ranks of the insurgent army, giving them aid and comfort. The Secretary of the Interior has directed a suspension of the payment of the pensions of such persons upon proof of their disloyalty.

I recommend that Congress authorize that officer to cause the names of such persons to be stricken from the pension roll.

The relations of the Government with the Indian tribes have been greatly disturbed by the insurrection, especially in the Southern Superintendency, and in that of New Mexico. The Indian country south of Kansas is in the possession of insurgents from Texas and Arkansas.

The agents of the United States Government appointed since the 4th of March for this superintendency, have been unable to reach their posts, while the most of those who were in the office before that time, have espoused the insurrectionary cause, and assume to exercise the powers of agents by virtue of commissions from the insurrectionists.

It has been stated in the public press that a portion of these Indians have been organized as a military force, and are attached to the army of the insurgents. Although the Government has no official information upon this subject, letters have been written to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by several prominent Chiefs, giving assurance of their loyalty to the United States and expressing a wish for the presence of Federal troops to protect them. It is believed that upon the re-possession of the country, by the Federal forces, the Indians will readily cease all hostile demonstrations and resume their former relations to the Government.

Agriculture, confessedly the largest interest of the nation, has not a Department or a bureau but a clerkship only assigned to it in the Government. While it is fortunate that this great interest is so independent in its nature as to not have demanded and extorted more from the Government, I respectfully ask Congress to consider whether something more cannot be given voluntarily with general advantage.

Annual reports exhibiting the condition of our agriculture, commerce and manufacture, would present a fund of information of great practical value to the country. While I make no suggestion as to details, I venture the opinion that an Agricultural and Statistical Bureau might profitably be organized.

The execution of the laws for the suppression of the African Slave Trade, has been confided to the Department of the Interior. It is a subject of gratulation that the efforts which have been made for the suppression of this inhuman traffic, have been recently attended with unusual success. Five vessels being fitted out for the slave trade have been seized and condemned. Two mates of vessels engaged in the trade, and one person engaged in equipping a slaver, have been convicted and subjected to the penalty of fine and imprisonment; and one captain taken with a cargo of Africans on board his vessel, has been convicted of the highest grade of offence under our laws, the punishment of which is death.

The Territories of Colorado, Dacota and Nevada, created by the last Congress, have been organized, and civil administration has been inaugurated therein under auspices especially gratifying, when it is considered that the leaven of treason was found existing in some of these new countries when the Federal officers arrived there. The abundant native resources of these territories, with the security and protection offered by an organized Government, will doubtless invite to them a large immigration, when peace shall restore the business of the country to its accustomed channels.

I submit the resolutions of the Legislature of Colorado, which evidence the patriotic spirit of the people of the Territory.

So far the authority of the United States has been upheld in all the Territories, as it is hoped it will be in the future. I commend their interests and defence to the enlightened and generous care of Congress.

I recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress the interests of the District of Columbia. The insurrection has been the cause of much suffering and sacrifice to its inhabitants, and as they have no representative in Congress, should not overlook their just claims upon the Government.

At your late session a joint resolution was adopted authorizing the President to take measures for facilitating a proper representation of the industrial interests of the United States, at the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, to be holden at London in the year 1862.

I regret to say, I have been unable to give personal attention to this subject—a subject at once so interesting in itself, and so extensively and intimately connected with the material prosperity of the world. Through the Secretaries of State and of the Interior, a plan or system has been devised and partly matured, and which will be laid before you.

Under and by virtue of the Act of Congress, entitled An Act to Confiscate Property used for Insurrectionary Purposes, approved August 6th, 1861, the legal claims of certain persons to the labor and service of certain other persons have become forfeited, and numbers of the latter thus liberated are already dependent on the United States, and must be provided for in some way. Besides this it is not impossible that some of the States will pass similar enactments for their own benefit respectively, and by operation of which persons of the same class will be thrown upon them for disposal.

In such case I recommend that Congress provide for accepting such persons from such States according to some mode of valuation. in lieu *pro tanto* of direct taxes, or upon some other plan to be agreed upon with such States respectively, that such persons on such acceptances by the General Government be at once deemed free, and that in any event steps be taken for colonizing both classes (or the one first mentioned if the other shall not be brought into existence,) at some place or places in a climate congenial to them. It might be well to consider too, whether the free colored people already in the United States, could not, so far as individuals may desire, be included in such colonization.

To carry out the plan of colonization may involve the acquiring of territory and also the appropriation of money beyond that to be expended in the territorial acquisition. Having practised the acquisition of territory for nearly sixty years, the question of the Constitutional power to do so is no longer an open one with us. The power was questioned at first by Mr. Jefferson, who, however, in the purchase of Louisiana, yielded his scruples on the plea of great expediency.

If it be said that the only legitimate object of acquiring territory is to furnish homes for white men, this measure effects that object, for emigration of colored men leaves additional room for white men remaining or coming here. Mr. Jefferson, however, placed the importance of procuring Louisiana more on political and commercial grounds, than on providing room for population.

On this whole proposition, including the appropriation of moneys with the acquisition of territory, does not the expediency amount to obsolute necessity without which the Government itself cannot be perpetuated if the war continues.

In considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle. I have therefore, in every case, thought it proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent as the primary object of the contest on our part, leaving all questions which are not of vital military importance, to the more deliberate action of the legislature.

In the exercise of my best discretion I have adhered to the blockade of the ports held by the insurgents, instead of putting in force by proclamation the law of Congress enacted at the late session for closing these ports. So also, obeying the dictates of prudence as well the obligations of law, instead of transcending I have adhered to the act of Congress to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes. If a new law upon the same subject shall be proposed, its propriety will be duly considered.

The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed. We shall not be in haste to determine that radical and extreme measure, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable.

The inaugural address at the beginning of the Administration and the message to Congress at the late special session, were both mainly devoted to the domestic controversy out of which the insurrection and consequent war have sprung.

Nothing more occurs to add or substract to or from the principles of general purposes stated and expressed in that document. The last ray of hope for preserving the Union, peaceably, expired at the assault upon Fort Sumter, and a general review of what has occurred since may not be unprofitable.

What was painfully uncertain then, is much better defined and more distinct now, and the progress of events is plainly in the right direction. The insurgents confidently claimed a strong support from North of Mason and Dixon's line, and the friends of the Union were not free from apprehension on that point. This, however, was soon settled definitely and on the right side.

South of the line, noble little Delaware led off right from the first. Maryland was made to seem against the Union. Our soldiers were assaulted, bridges were burned, and railroads torn up within her limits, and we were many days, at one time, without the ability to bring a single regiment over her soil to the Capital.

Now her bridges and railroads are repaired and open to the Government. She already gives seven regiments to the cause of the Union, and none to the enemy, and her people at a regular election have sustained the Union by a large majority, and a larger aggregate vote than they ever before gave to any candidate on any question.

Kentucky too, for some time in doubt, is now decidedly, and, I think, unchangeably, ranged on the side of the Union. Missouri is comparatively quiet, and I believe cannot again be overrun by the insurrectionists. These three States of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, neither of which would promise a single soldier at first, have now an aggregate of not less than forty thousand in the field, for the Union while of their citizens, certainly not more than a third of that number, and they of doubtful whereabouts and doubtful existence, are in arms against it. After a somewhat bloody struggle of months winter closes on the Union people of Western Virginia, leaving them masters of their own country,

An insurgent force of about fifteen hundred for months dominating the narrow peninsular region of the counties of Accomac and Northampton, and known as the Eastern shore of Virginia, together with some contiguous parts of Maryland, have laid down their arms, and the people there have renewed their allegiance to and accepted the protection of the old flag. This leave no armed insurrection north of the Potomac or east of the Chesapeake.

Also, we have obtained a footing at each of the isolated points on the southern coast of Hatteras, Port Royal, Tybee Island, near Savannah, and Ship Island; and we likewise have some general accounts of popular movements in behalf of the Union, in North Carolina and Tennessee. These things demonstrate that the cause of the Union is advancing steadily southward.

Since your last adjournment, Lieutenant-General Scott has retired from the head of the army. During his long life the nation has not been unmindful of his merit. Yet, on calling to mind how faithfully, ably and brilliantly he has served the country from a time far back in our history, when few of the now living had been born, and thenceforward continually, I cannot but think we are still his debtors. I submit, therefore, for your consideration, what further mark of recognition is due to him and to ourselves, as a grateful people.

With the retirement of General Scott, came the executive duty of appointing in his stead a General-in-Chief of the army. It is a fortunate circumstance that neither in council or country was there, so far as I know, any difference of opinion as to the proper person to be selected. The retiring Chief repeatedly expressed his judgment in favor of General McClellan for the position, and in this the nation decreed to give a unanimous concurrence.

The designation of General McClellan is therefore in a considerable degree, the selection of the country as well as of the Executive, and hence there is better reason to hope that there will be given him the confidence and cordial support thus, by fair implication, promised, and without which he cannot with so full efficiency serve the country. It has been said that one bad general is better than two good ones, and the saying is true, if taken to mean no more than that our army is better directed by a single mind, though inferior, than by two superior ones at variance and cross purposes with each other. And the same is true in all joint observations wherein those engaged can have none but a common end in view and can differ only as to the choice of means.

In a storm at sea, no one can wish the ship to sink, and yet, not unfrequently, all go down together, because too many will direct, and no single mind can be allowed to control.

It continues to develop that the insurrection is largely, if not exclusively, a war upon the first principles of popular government—the rights of the people. Conclusive evidence of this is found in the most grave and maturely considered public documents, as well as in the general tone of the insurgents.

In these documents we find the abridgement of the existing right of suffrage, and the denial to the people of all right to participate in the selection of public officers, except the Legislature, boldly advocated, with labored arguments, to prove that large control of the people in Government is the source of all political evil. Monarchy itself is sometimes limited at as a possible refuge from the power of the people.

In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism.

It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions. But there is one point with its connections, not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention.

It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with if not above labor, in the structure of the Government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital that nobody labors unless somebody else owning capital, somehow by the use of it, induces him to labor. This resumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers, and thus induce them to work by their own consent, or buy them and drive them to it without their consent.

Having proceeded so far, it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers or what we call slaves. And further assumed, that whoever is once a hired laborer is fixed in that condition for life. Now there is no such relation between capital and labor assumed, nor is there any such thing as a man being fixed for life in the rendition

hired laborer. Both these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them are groundless. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed.

Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it denied that there is and probably always will be a relation between labor and capital, producing mutual benefits. The error is in assuming that the whole labor of the community exists within that relation.

A few men own capital, and that few avoid labor, or buy another few to labor for them. A large majority belong to neither class, neither work for others nor have others working for them.

In most of the Southern States a majority of the whole people, of all colors, are neither slaves nor masters, while in the Northern, a large majority are neither hirers nor hired. Men with their families, wives, sons and daughters, work for themselves on their farms, in their houses, and in their shops, taking the whole product to themselves, and asking no favors of capital on the one hand nor of hired laborers or slaves on the other.

It is not forgotten that a considerable number of persons mingle their own labor with their capital—that is, they labor with their own hands and also buy or hire others to labor for them: but this is only a mixed and not a distinct class. No principle stated is disturbed by the existence of this mixed class.

Again, as has already been said, there is not of necessity any such thing as the free hired laborer being fixed to that condition for life. Many independent men everywhere in these States, a few years back in their lives, were hired laborers.

The prudent, penniless beginner in the world, labors for wages a while, saves a surplus with which to buy tools or land for himself, then labors on his own account another while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him.

This is the just, and generous and prosperous system which opens the way to all, gives hope to all, and consequently energy and progress and improvement of condition to all. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty.

None less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost.

From the first taking of our national census to the last one, seventy years, and we find our population at the end of the period eight times as great as it was at the beginning. The increase of those other things which men deem desirable has been greater.

We thus have at one view what the popular principle applied to Government through the machinery of the States and the Union has produced in a given time, and also what, if firmly maintained, it promises for the future.

There are already among us those who, if the Union be preserved, will live to see it contain two hundred and fifty millions. The struggle of to-day is not altogether for to-day; it is for a vast future also. With a reliance on Providence, all the more firm and earnest let us proceed in the great task which events have devolved upon us.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1861.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ELECTION IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

The election in this city to-day resulted in the success of George Opedyke, the Republican candidate. The vote is as follows:—For George Opedyke, Republican, 25,259; for C. Godfrey Gunther, Tammany Democrat, 24,588; for Fernando Wood, Mosart, 24,185.

A REBEL EXPELLED FROM THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. P. M.

Mr. Barneet, the Secession member from the First Kentucky District, has been expelled by a vote of the House.

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